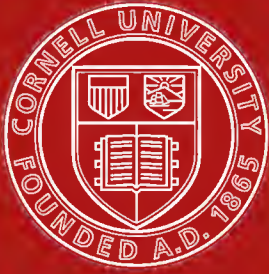


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HISTORY of Co. "C"





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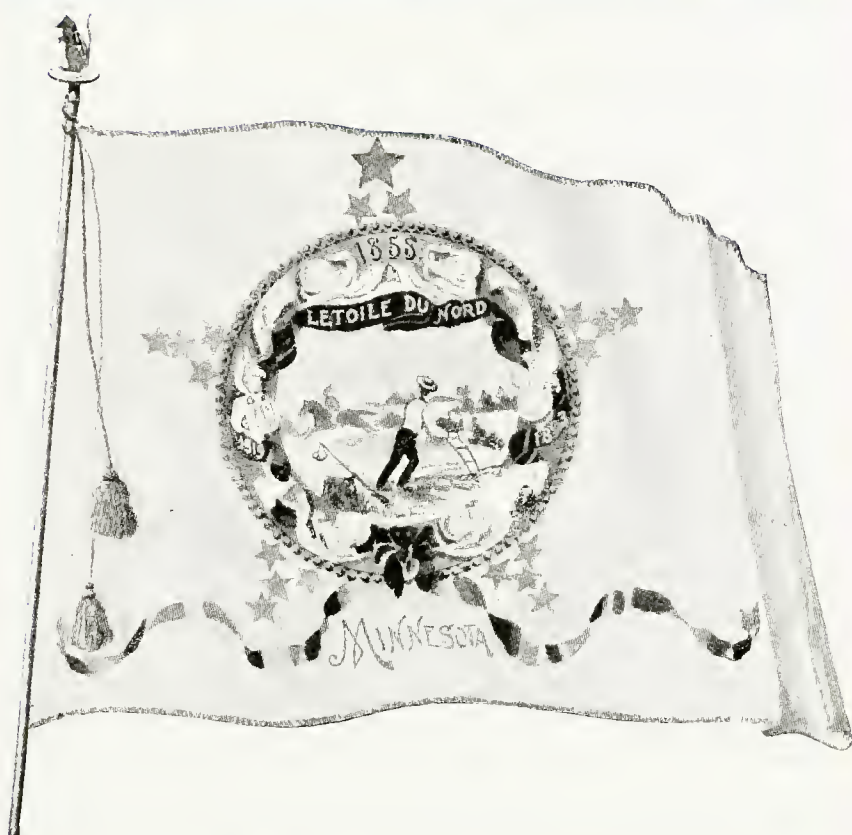
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Capt J. F. Snow



View of Company Room



Lieut. G. K. Sheppard



View of Company Room

The Souvenir Book
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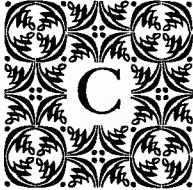
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INTRODUCTION

OMPANY "C" FIRST
Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, presents this souvenir to its friends and members without any words

of apology. ¶ The board of editors acting for and on behalf of the Company believe that they have produced the best book possible under the circumstances and submit their effort to the fair criticism of all who may read it.

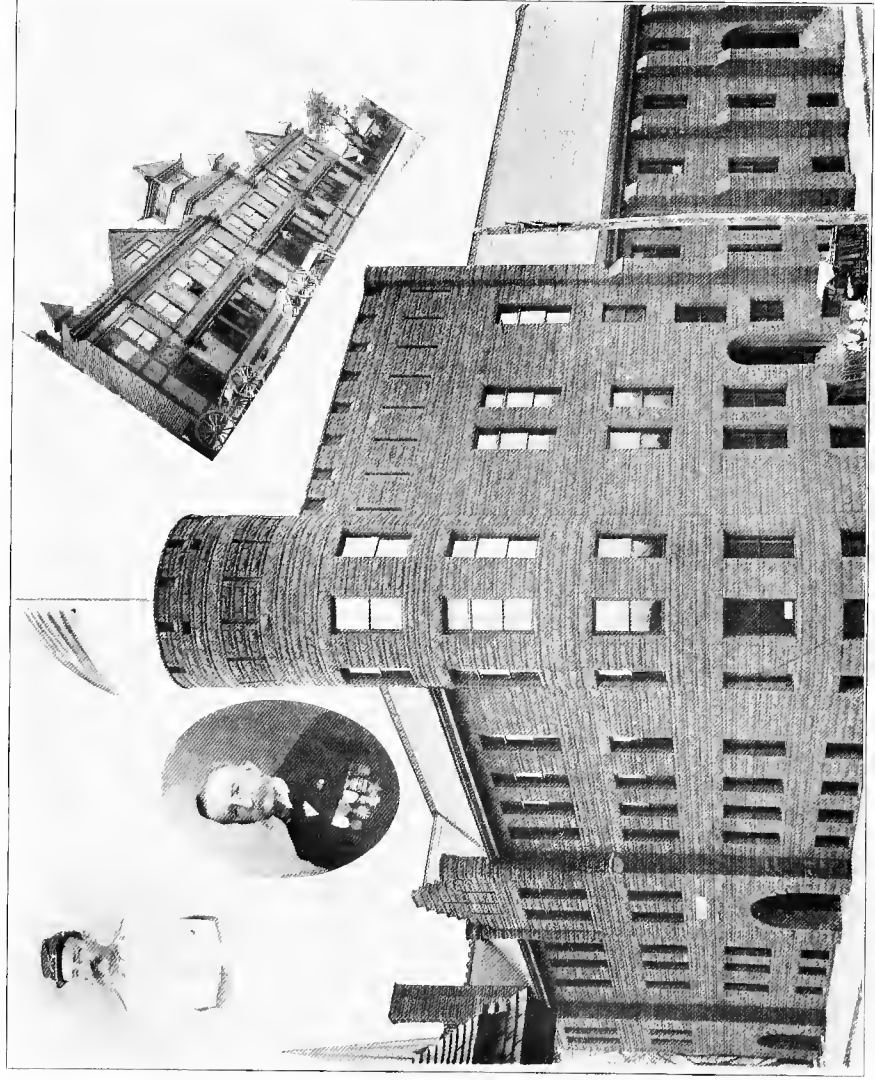
¶ To those who have helped in its production, to those who have contributed to its financial success and to all whose encouragement has been the inspiration of its production, thanks are tendered and the hope expressed that they may not feel abashed at the result of their encouragement in whatever form it may have been given.

THE EDITOR IN CHIEF.

E. S. Chittenden
in 1880

E. S. Chittenden
in 1905

Old Armory



New Armory



Early Days

By E. S. Chittenden

TO Company "C" and its members, more than to all other influences, is due the organization and development of the present efficient National Guard of the State of Minnesota.

In the early part of the year 1880, there was, and for three years previous there had been no military company in the city of St. Paul. From its earliest history the capital city had been distinguished by the number and excellence of its military organizations, and the military spirit of its citizens. Doubtless this was due, to a considerable extent, to its close proximity to and intimate social and business associations with historic Fort Snelling. With its "Pioneer Guards" (April 17, 1856 to March 19, 1861), which was then the largest and best company in the West, from whose ranks was recruited the first company of volunteers in the country during the Civil War, Companies "A," "B" and "D," of the 1st regiment, N. G. S. M. (1870 to 1874), and the "St. Paul Rifles" (1875 to 1877), no place could boast a better citizen soldiery.

In March, 1880, there were only three or four companies in the state, and the military spirit was dormant. In St. Paul it was dead. Believing that the capital city could and should maintain a first-class citizens' military corps, and having on several occasions seen the need of the same, a former member of the 54th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Co. "A," 1st regiment, N. G. S. M., (1870-4) and the organizer of the "St. Paul Rifles," sought to interest his friends on the subject. Its importance and necessity were at once recognized, and Capt. C. S. Bunker, formerly of the 22nd regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and captain of Company "A" above, and Sergeant George L. Farwell, formerly of said company, with the writer, constituted themselves a committee for the purpose of issuing a circular call for a meeting of those who were considered eligible for membership, and who had been interviewed on the subject.

This meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Bridge Square, on the evening of March 15, 1880. The call was largely responded to by a body of representative young men of the city, most of whom had previously been members of military organizations elsewhere. The



H i s t o r y o f C o m p a n y "C"

project was heartily approved and proceedings taken which resulted in the formation of the "St. Paul Guards," April 5th, 1880. The original minutes of the meetings for organization have been deposited in the corner stone of the new armory in this city, and a copy of the same, and of the original muster roll of the company, are published herewith. An inspection of the roll will show the standing and character of the men who made it at once the leading military organization of the state, and who, with their successors, have maintained its high standard and record in times of war as well as of peace.

In its first organization all of its officers had previously held commissions, and most of its non-commissioned officers and privates had served in other military companies. Captain Bunker (since Inspector-General of the State) and Lieut. Oxley had been officers in old Company "A," 1st N. G. S. M., and Lieut. Bend (rising through all grades except that of lieutenant-colonel, to command of the Minnesota brigade of the National Guard) in the famous 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Captain Bunker appointed F. P. Wright (who subsequently became colonel of the 3rd regiment, N. G. S. M.) first sergeant, and the company began its drills in Pfeifer hall, subsequently meeting in Market hall. It was an independent company and received no aid whatever from the public authorities, except that it was allowed the use of the condemned muzzle-loading muskets, with accoutrements, which belonged to the state.

Notwithstanding this lack of encouragement, the company made good progress, and in the spring of 1881 adopted a dress uniform. This consisted of a white double-breasted frock coat, trimmed with blue, light blue trousers with black stripe, and the new United States officers' regulation helmet. It was a striking uniform, which caused the street urchins to say that the company was composed of drum-majors. This uniform was worn until the United States regulation dress uniform was adopted, and has since been used.

The first parade of the company in this uniform was made in August, 1881, as an escort to a convention of German societies held in St. Paul. In the early part of the following month, headed by Dyer & Howard's band, it proceeded to Minneapolis and called upon Governor Pillsbury. The march through the streets of that city, from the Milwaukee depot to the governor's residence on University avenue, attracted a great deal of attention, and the company was finely entertained by the governor and his



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friends. On the 26th of September, 1881, it took a conspicuous part in a memorial parade and exercises in St. Paul, in honor of our martyred president, James A. Garfield.

The organization of the "St. Paul Guards" revived the military spirit in the city and state, and was soon followed by the formation of the "Allen Guards" (Co. D, 1st regt.), the "Emmit Light Artillery" (battery A), and the "Merriam Zouaves" (Co. E), in St. Paul, with other companies in other cities of the state.

As an immediate result of this military revival, and largely through the initiative and efforts of members of the "St. Paul Guards," a convention was held in St. Paul in the fall of 1880, for the purpose of advancing the military interests of the state, securing a proper organization and procuring needed legislation. This convention was attended by delegates from each of the companies then in existence, among whom those of the "St. Paul Guards" (Messrs. Bend and Chittenden) took a leading part. A two-battalion organization of a National Guard was determined upon, and a draft of "an act to promote the efficiency and proper discipline of the National Guard of the state of Minnesota, and to appropriate money for the same" was made by the writer hereof for submission to the legislature. An active campaign for its passage was inaugurated, and the act became a law, Feb. 28, 1881, practically as drawn.

This act made the first substantial provision in the history of the state for the maintenance of an active and efficient military force. Under it, with amendments from time to time, to adapt it to an increasing force, the National Guard of Minnesota attained its present numbers and position, until all previous acts were merged in and superseded by the present military code of the state, April 14, 1897.

The necessity for a suitable armory very soon became apparent, and a movement to provide the same was in 1882 inaugurated and successfully carried out by the National Guard organizations, without any assistance from the city or state. In this the "St. Paul Guards," which had been designated as Company "C" of the First Battalion, N. G. S. M., took a leading part, as it has always done in everything which related to the advancement of the National Guard. Its members were among the first (if not the first) to suggest and start the enterprise. They took a large portion of the armory stock, contributed much more than their proportion of time and money, and turned over to the association the sum of \$1,118.33, as proceeds



History of Company "C"

from Company "C's" booth at the "Armory Fair," in the spring of 1883. The building, erected at a cost of more than \$10,000.00, gave the St. Paul companies a better and more permanent home than that of any other portion of the Guard, until it was demolished in 1903, to make way for the very fine armory which has been built by the city and is now ready for occupancy, at a total cost of \$200,000.00.

"C" Company has furnished to the National Guard of Minnesota more officers to serve outside of its own ranks than all other companies of the Guard put together. Of two brigadier-generals commanding our brigade, it has had one (Gen. Bend). Of eight colonels who have commanded our three regiments, it has had four (Cols. Bend, Wright, Shandrew and Van Duzee), and of majors, captains and lieutenants, at least ten. The appointments from among its active or veteran members to positions on the governor's, the brigade and regimental staffs, from the rank of brigadier-general to that of sergeant, have been "too numerous to mention." Whenever a new or weak company or regiment needed an efficient officer, or the governor needed a handsome or competent man for his staff, our old company has been called upon, and has never failed to respond promptly.

One of the original members, General William B. Bend, by his untiring devotion to its interests, his intelligent labors and fine military spirit, for more than twenty years of service, contributed more to the advancement of the National Guard of Minnesota than any other individual in the state. In this work he was always ably assisted by other ex-members of Company "C" who served on his staff. Another original member of the company had the good fortune, as president of the National Guard Veteran Association, by direct correspondence and protest, and by calling public attention to the illegal, unpatriotic and impolitic nature of his contemplated action, to prevent Governor Clough from carrying out his definitely announced purpose of mustering out of the service of the state the three regiments of our National Guard, while they were absent from the state as volunteers during the Spanish-American War.

The company has acquitted itself nobly under the supreme test of active service and of battle. All calls for home duty have been promptly responded to, and the duty faithfully and well performed. As Company "C" of the 13th Minnesota Volunteers, in some respects it excelled all other companies of the regiment. According to the official records, it was engaged in twenty-nine of the thirty-seven actions and skirmishes in which

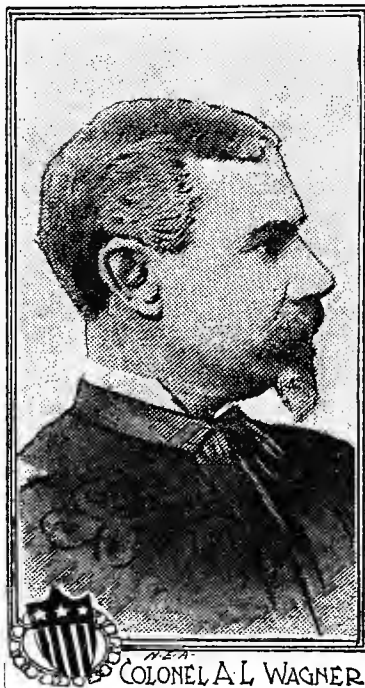


E a r l y D a y s

the regiment, or any portion of it, took part, exceeding any other company by two. It lost by death in action, one; by death from disease, five and had twelve men wounded in battle, making a total of eighteen casualties. No other company of the regiment exceeded eight. In personal gallantry and devotion to duty, no soldier in the service excelled your comrade, Private Herbert L. Keeler. Thus, in everything which distinguishes the American citizen soldiery, Company "C" has shown itself the equal of the best and excelled by none.



History of Company "C"



COL. A. L. WAGNER, who was too busy to write for the souvenir, but who sent the editors a letter wishing them success in their work.

Col. Wagner is the highest military tactics authority in the world and the pride of the American military system.



Reminiscences

By Gen. W. B. Bend



FOR many years prior to 1880 the National Guard of Minnesota consisted of one company, the Governor's Guards of New Ulm, now Company "A," Second Infantry. The company wore an incongruous uniform, consisting of a gray swallow-tail coat, and gray trousers with a yellow stripe, such as is worn by the cavalry. It had a drum corps under the command of a grizzled veteran, who carried a cavalry saber. I saw the company for the first time in 1879, on the occasion of a review tendered to Governor

History of Company "C"

Pillsbury, on Exchange street, opposite to the capitol, and, singular to relate, the review commenced with a "sound off" by the drum corps, which marched from the right of the company to the left and back, just as is prescribed for the band at dress parade. I mention this to show how crude at that time were the ideas of military ceremonies.

During the winter of 1879-80, a martial spirit arose in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and two companies were formed in Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Light Infantry, now Company A, First Infantry, and the Minneapolis Zouaves, for a short time Company B, First Infantry. This was followed in April, 1880, by the formation of the St. Paul Guards, now Company "C," First Infantry. The members of the St. Paul Guards were an enthusiastic set of men, but unfortunately a large number of them were society men who considered a ball or the first presentation of a play at the opera house far more important than a drill, and, as a consequence, on many Monday nights there were gaps in the ranks. Then there were men who signed the roll who only joined to escape jury duty, and who took little interest in the actual work, but, luckily, there were few of this class. I well remember one of them whose waist was so large that he had to splice two belts together in order to wear his bayonet scabbard. At that time the exodus from lower town had but recently commenced, and there was a strong feeling of rivalry between the residents of lower town and those of upper town, and when an election for non-commissioned officers was held (they were not then appointed by the captain) lines were sharply drawn between the "lower town gang" and the "upper town gang," although all in the best natured manner.

The company drilled at first in Pfeiffer Hall, on Wabasha street, and the uniforms were, to say the least of it, "various," many of the men appearing in citizen's dress and others in apologies of various kinds. Nevertheless, good progress was made in the school of the soldier, although no arms were furnished by the state for nearly a year after the organization of the company.

During the summer of 1880 a riot was threatened at the shops of the Manitoba Railway (now the Great Northern) at the head of Jackson street, and, Captain Bunker being absent on leave, the Adjutant-General asked me whether the St. Paul Guards could respond to a call. I said: "Yes; issue arms and ammunition, give me an hour to teach the men the loadings and frings, and the St. Paul Guards will report for duty." In some way the turbulent spirits at the shops heard that a fierce company of fighters was



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ready to wipe them off the face of the earth, and the incipient riot did not take place, but I have no doubt that had it been inaugurated the St. Paul Guards would have given a good account of themselves.

In the fall of that year the city gave us the use of the upper part of the Market House, where the Library is now, and we drilled there.

In December, Captain Bunker resigned, and in February, 1881, I was elected captain. The first street appearance of the Guards was in an evening parade through lower town, in the spring of that year, on which occasion they were headed by an amateur band, composed of the employes of Dyer & Brother, under the leadership of "Doc. Dyer." The parade was a success, and the company at once adopted a dress uniform, consisting of a white tunic, blue trousers and a helmet, and in this dress the company made its first appearance by daylight, on the occasion of a reception of some German societies which had assembled here to take part in a schuetzenfest. A curious feature in connection with this parade was that some of the members of the company were so averse to appearing singly in the streets in uniform, that they came to the armory wearing linen dusters over their equipments. Shortly afterwards, the merchants presented the company with a handsome stand of colors.

In February, 1882, several other companies having been organized in the state, Governor Hubbard formed the Guard in two battalions, and I was elected Major of the First Battalion, consisting of the two Minneapolis companies previously mentioned, the St. Paul Guards and the Allen Light Guard, now Company "D," First Infantry, and this terminated my immediate connection with my old command, but I have always cherished a warm feeling for it, and I have been proud of its success.

Those of us who were among the original organizers of the company cannot help contrasting the ideas then prevalent as to drill and discipline, and those of the present time, and we are proud that we were able to take part in the organization of the National Guard of this state, and that the outcome of our efforts is the efficient Guard of today.



The Minnesota Guard

By Col. Wm. Gerlach, U. S. A., Retired

THE STATE is the personification of the moral life of a nation, and perfect freedom within it is only attainable when the individual will of every citizen is loyally subject to law, and his private interest is one with that of the commonwealth. To bring about this condition of affairs, many institutions must necessarily be adopted, all must cheerfully submit to a certain course of discipline, and willingly perform their public duties. This alone will insure the degree of harmony essential to a successful management of public interests. Now, if we consider that human nature is not perfect, that man's passions cannot be fully subdued, that consequently disturbing elements are present in every community, that differences are apt to arise, even among the most civilized peoples, which are liable to lead to war, it becomes evident that no government can fulfill efficiently its mission to maintain its authority at home, or its prestige in the family of nations, without the support of force. These reasons command the development of the military resources of a well regulated state. Furthermore, when we contemplate the true aim of statesmanship to be the protection of the country's integrity and the fostering of the public interest amidst the ever active struggle of powers not fully under our control, we will readily perceive that the success of a nation's policy depends upon its readiness for attack and defense.

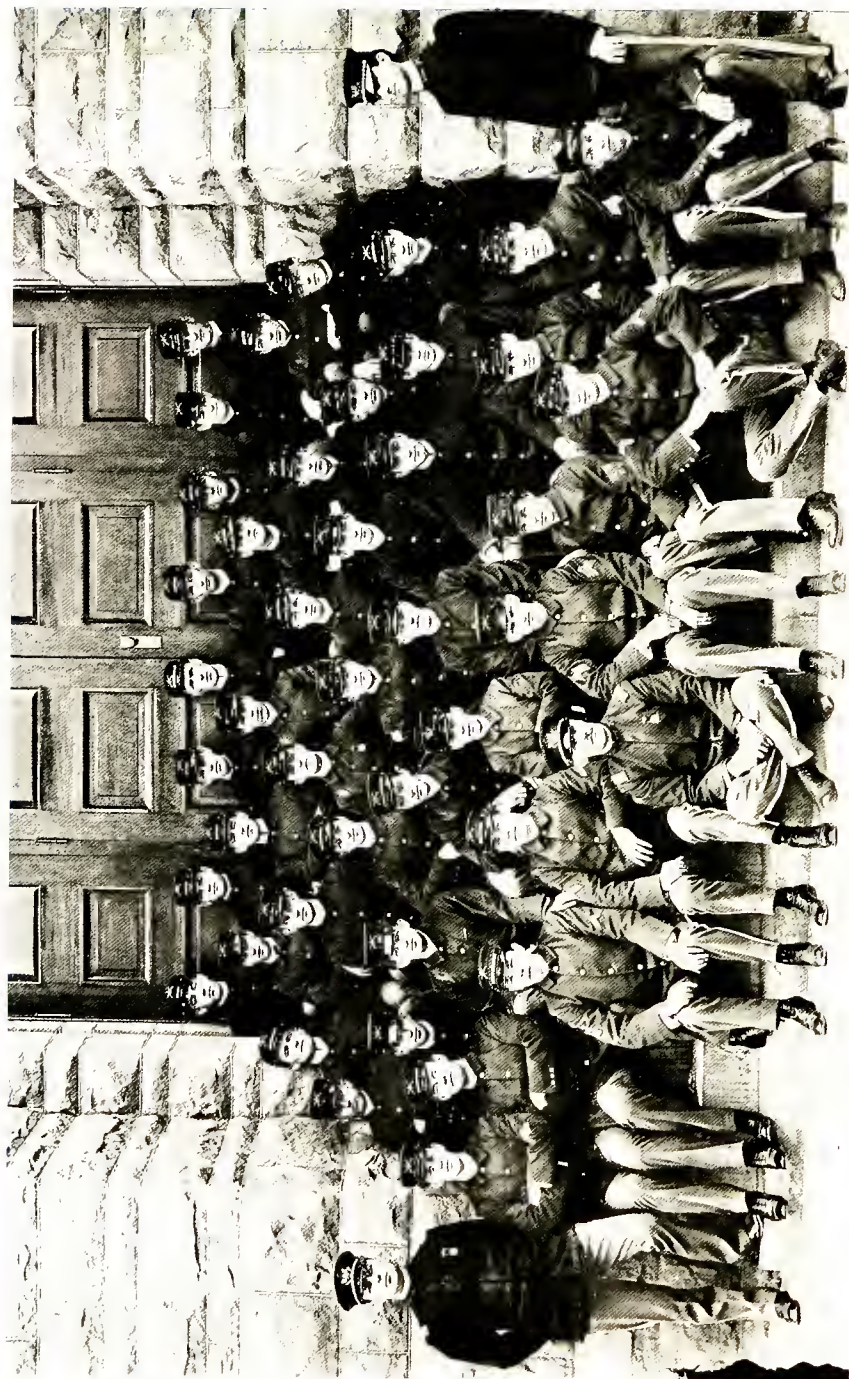
In view of these premises, our government rightly demands that every able-bodied citizen who would enjoy the privilege of living under our free democratic republican institutions, shall render military service. Based upon this right, our militia laws have been enacted. These laws, or rather their enactment alone, will not carry out the intent of the legislators unless they are practically executed, and amended when altered conditions demand a change. This course was, unfortunately, not always pursued in the United States. Until very recently, statutes enacted in 1792 and soon thereafter, long obsolete, have been allowed to stand. Worse still, popular sentiment, founded on inherited prejudice against a permanent military establishment, which alone can furnish competent instructors and leaders for the volunteer when called into service, has exerted a most pernicious in-



Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr



Brig. Gen. Chas. McC. Reeve



Recent Picture of Company "C"



The Minnesota Guard

fluence on our military policy. When the Revolutionary War ended, the the army of the states was disbanded; only with the greatest difficulty did General Washington and a few of his compatriots succeed, in the convention which framed the constitution, to embody in the latter the authority for the general government to maintain an army in time of peace. The regular army was never of adequate strength to the needs of the country, and so the main dependence for defense rested upon an unorganized, undisciplined militia. The country paid dearly for this neglect. During the second war with Great Britain, we see a burned capitol, frequent disaster in battle, terrible suffering of the raw levies in the field. We were little better prepared when war broke out with Mexico; the old experience was repeated in 1861. In spite of all these costly lessons, we had to change old laws and reorganize our land forces when the conflict with Spain was forced upon us. The patriotism of the people, our unlimited resources, assured final victory in all these cases, but what excuse can be made for the avoidable loss of precious lives, or the suffering due to the neglect of the nation to make timely provision for the emergency of war?

Now light is dawning. Our regular army has been reorganized upon a modern basis, our long coast line is gradually being put in a state for effective defense. The greatest stride in advance, however, is the passage by Congress of the so-called Militia Bill, the act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes, approved January 21, 1903. The purpose of this law, which supersedes the old acts above already referred to, is to make the organized military forces of the states of the union in reality what they have long been in name, "A National Guard." This is accomplished, thanks to the watchful care of the Interstate National Guard Association, working in harmony with the committees of Congress on the militia, without doing violence to the privileges of the states, or interference with their sovereign powers. It leaves to states the control of their guard and its training, in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the regular army and volunteers, giving exclusive power to the general government only when troops are duly called into active service by the President. As a partial return for financial assistance in defraying camp expenses, and the issue of arms and accoutrements, the United States requires the assimilation of the organization of the state troops and their equipment to that prescribed by proper authority for regulars and volunteers, within five years from the passage of the act of 1903. By such action and effective training, it is intended to qualify



History of Company "C"

the National Guard to take its place as an integral part of the United States forces, and to work smoothly with regular troops in the field, or to take their place in garrison in case of mobilization. The law further provides that before a state can participate in the distribution of the appropriation, now one million dollars annually, made by R. S. 1661; as amended, the Secretary of War must be satisfied, through an inspection by an officer of the regular establishment, that the organized militia of the state is effectually equipped for field service. In this connection it is certainly advisable, in fact necessary, so to frame state laws and regulations affecting the National Guard that they will be as nearly like those established for the United States army as local conditions will permit. Officers of the Guard, particularly those charged with administrative duties, should acquire a thorough knowledge of army regulations in order that they may be able promptly to procure, issue and account for supplies and provide shelter and transportation. All troops should be familiar with the rendition of returns and reports and the keeping of records. A reasonable degree of familiarity with service routine and customs will enable troops to obtain, without friction, their various allowances, and save them much annoyance, prevent discomfort, and even suffering. It is wrong to defer the acquirement of such knowledge to the period of active service, when other important duties demand attention.

Let us not forget, however, that the National Guard cannot be made an efficient military body by the passage of laws and study of regulations alone. To be really useful as an instrument of defense or offense, it must be a nucleus around which our volunteers may rally, and to which they may look for instructors and leaders when their organization becomes necessary. Success in this direction is dependent, above all else, upon the individual efforts of the personnel in all ranks of our organized militia. Intelligent, patriotic men, who, of their own free will and choice, enter our "standing army of citizens," with no hope of immediate reward except the consciousness that they are doing their duty to their country, will surely find pleasure in striving for improvement. Where this spirit prevails, the highest degree of discipline, "doing duty for duty's sake," will surely be attained, and the object of the organization fully accomplished. Hard, persistent and systematic work in every direction should therefore be the watchword of the Guardsman. He should not allow himself to be discouraged by evidence of lukewarm support by friends, or opposition, open or covert, by any class



T h e M i n n e s o t a G u a r d

of our population. Intelligent men in all walks of life, if they observe the performance and deportment of the true citizen soldier, will sooner or later appreciate the fact that the acquirement of orderly habits, respect for authority and the physical training, which are the more important elements in a course of army discipline, make a better citizen of the man who has gone through it. The National Guard is bound to be a potent factor in the awakening of a true martial spirit in the nation at large, which will ultimately make possible the full development of our country's fighting power on land and sea. Preparation for war in time of peace is the best assurance against the calamity of war, or interference by any world power with American commerce or legitimate enterprises in foreign parts, the prosecution of which increases our national wealth and assures the prosperity of our producing classes.

Starting from these premises, we may contemplate with pride and a feeling of satisfaction, the history of Minnesota troops. The gallant charge of the heroes of the First Infantry at Gettysburg, the record of other brave men on many a battlefield, 1861-65, in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, the conduct of the regiments who volunteered in a body in 1898, for war service, show what men from Minnesota can do. Many who served with honor during the late war have returned to the Guard, and their presence and influence on the younger members is everywhere in evidence. All this justifies the expectation that the organized militia of Minnesota will be ready to do its duty if called into service of the United States, and that no effort will be spared to make it what it can and should be, "second to none of the country's defenders."



Benefits of Military Life

By Capt. John F. Snow

THE Minnesota National Guard, constituting part of "the organized militia of the United States," is, under the new military law, being trained and prepared for active service with much greater care than ever before. Many changes in the routine work and management of organizations have occurred since what is known as "the Dick law" became effective. This measure is officially known as "an act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," and became a law January 21st, 1903. It provides, among other things, for an annual appropriation by the federal government toward the support of the various state troops in the matter of uniforms, arms and equipment. It further provides for the services of regular army officers, detailed by the war department for the instruction and inspection of the "organized militia of the United States," including the district of Columbia. In order to facilitate the work of improvement, the state soldiers are now annually assembled with the regular troops for the joint execution of field manoeuvres, and in so doing acquire valuable knowledge and experience which cannot be derived from any other source.

Under this new law the state forces are required to be, in so far as equipment and efficiency are concerned, on an equal footing with the United States army by the year 1908. To the uninitiated, this means little; but those of National Guard experience and particularly men who have, for any length of time, had the experience of being commanding officers of the unit of organization—the company, troop or battery—understand only too well the significance and full import of those requirements.

Today the captain of an infantry company must, of necessity, keep constantly in his mind the many minor details of work imposed upon him by the observance of the new law in addition to his own state regulations, while formerly he had only the state law or "military code" to comply with and be governed by. One of the greatest improvements has been the adoption of the identical forms and blanks for all reports and returns, clothing accounts, descriptive books, etc., that are being used in



Benefits of Military Life

the regular establishment. The advantage of this is obvious when it is known that periodical returns must be rendered direct to the war department by every state in time of peace; and when called out by the President to serve in conjunction with regular troops and those of other states, the same information in detail must be furnished at the same time by all organizations in such service.

In the opinion of those who think deeply, the new military law will cause wondrous changes in a few years. The results to be obtained will prove quite surprising to many who scoffed at the mere idea of a comparison of the National Guard with the regulars. The wisdom and foresight of Congress in passing this measure without a single amendment, is easily apparent when we remember how utterly unprepared for war was Uncle Sam in April, 1898, when President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers, which number was increased a month later to 200,000. True, our small standing army was rapidly swelled by the addition of volunteers, a large percentage of whom were, at the time, members of the National Guard, but how much time, labor and expense would have been saved had the state troops been fully equipped and properly armed with the magazine rifle, with each individual member to be depended upon for at least nine months' service, as he is now compelled to be. It was a costly experience for our government, but has taught a valuable lesson. The matter of recruiting each company to war strength is a question of but a few days, and with careful, systematic instruction the new men can be "licked into shape" in a comparatively short time. So we find ourselves, in spite of our daily civilian duties, ever striving to improve our conditions in a military way, because it is our duty to do so, and we owe it to those who may at any time need our services for the protection of human life or property, or the enforcement of the law.

In St. Paul are stationed three companies of the First and one of the Third Infantry and one battery and the engineer company of the First Battalion of Artillery. Each of these has the exclusive use of the armory drill floor on a certain evening each week, but since April 8th, 1903, there have been practically no facilities for drilling, as on that date the old armory became a thing of the past, and outdoor work had to be taken up. The instruction of a recruit is necessarily begun in private, where his awkwardness cannot be noticed and commented upon by outsiders, to the chagrin of the recruit and the annoyance of the instructor.

History of Company "C"

Of course, such offenders may be summarily dealt with according to military law, although that would not always be the best course to pursue. Occasionally, however, it is found necessary to fill in blank files with new men in order to execute certain company movements which the captain desires to include in his drill program, and one can readily understand the inconvenience recruits are subjected to while drilling in the public streets. The inadequate floor space in the temporary armory made it almost impossible to carry on the work as it should have been done, and field movements had to be abandoned on drill nights. On account of their importance, however, Company "C" took advantage of every opportunity to become more proficient in the battle exercises, and on the rifle range during the weekly shoot, squads of men under non-commissioned officers could be seen in the extended order drills while awaiting their turn at the targets.

Notwithstanding the handicap of crowded quarters, during the winter of 1903-4 the work was taken up as systematically as possible. Schools of instruction for the company commissioned and non-commissioned officers were conducted in addition to the regular drills, thus requiring at least two evenings each week for these duties alone. The persistent efforts put forth by all, and the hearty co-operation of officers and men showed gratifying results in the spring of 1904, when Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) William Gerlach, U. S. A., retired, inspecting officer for Minnesota, after his annual inspection of the company, its records, arms and equipments, could utter none but the highest words of praise. Every member was present on this occasion.

In the matter of rifle practice, Company "C" has always stood at or near the head of the companies in the state, and this year was no exception. One of its members enjoys the distinction of being the best shot in the state, and in addition, the names of thirty-five marksmen adorn the company roster. With the advantage of the indoor range in the new armory, even better results are assured for next season.

Company "C" has the use of the drill floor every Monday night, and may be seen on any Monday devoting a couple of hours to good, hard work in the interests of the people; but never a word of complaint is heard as a result of overwork, and it is a pleasure to drill such men, as well as to watch their work. It is not generally known that the infantry drill regulations have just undergone a complete revision by a board of army officers with a view of improving and still simplifying them.



Benefits of Military Life

This necessitates the devotion of more time to study, school and drill than would otherwise have been the case, until the many changes have been thoroughly mastered, but with the knowledge that the local companies are about to take up quarters in the new armory, the boys look forward with increased interest to the coming winter, when, after all duties have been performed, the balance of the evening may be devoted to pleasure in commodious quarters, amid agreeable surroundings, and with sociable companions. Company "C" today, as always, may be said to carry on its rolls the names of young men of the most desirable class only, and in fact no others can hope to be accepted. No applicant is admitted to membership without having first complied with all requirements of the company constitution and by-laws. He is told what the duties of a soldier consist of and just what is expected of him. Should he still be willing to become a National Guardsman, his application is held until it is found that the prospective recruit is a fit person to become an active member, and then voted upon by the company at its next civil meeting. If elected his enlistment papers are prepared and he submits to a physical examination. Having successfully passed this, the applicant takes the oath of enlistment for three years' service and signs the papers, after which he is turned over to the company quartermaster to be furnished with a rifle, uniform and complete service outfit, for which he is personally responsible to his captain. The recruit is then ready for his first instruction, and by degrees acquires the knowledge which it is necessary for every soldier to possess; not alone in the drill, but to take care of himself at all times and under all conditions, even to preparing his own meals. He is told that obedience is the first duty of a soldier. He learns the proper use of his rifle, and how to take care of it, for it may some day be the means of saving his life. He becomes, as time passes, more and more imbued with that patriotic spirit which only military service can impart. After one or two appearances before the public in a military parade, celebrating an anniversary or other great event, or perhaps in an escort at a military funeral, he acquires more confidence in himself and actually enjoys his new surroundings. But the great event of the year to which all look forward with genuine pleasure (because they have earned it by a year's hard work) is the annual encampment of instruction at Camp Lakeview. Unfortunately, some people have the wrong impression of what constitutes life in a military camp. They believe that too much time is devoted to



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pleasure and not enough to duty. Show me such a person and I will show you one who still has a great deal to learn; he probably is not a patriot himself and never will be; he either never saw a military camp or did not spend sufficient time in one to become acquainted with all phases of life therein, including the hard work and the official punishment of parties guilty of offenses, be they soldiers or civilians; his one thought is to take care of himself, and the world can get along much better without people of his calibre.

There is much valuable knowledge derived from a tour of duty in camp, for in these progressive days there is far more work than pleasure; still, taking the true soldier's view of it, military duty is a pleasure in itself. Every man is paid for his services, and he performs his duty to the best of his ability, and at the completion of a ten days' tour at Camp Lakeview, on the breezy shores of historic Lake Pepin, where he is secure from the bores of city life, he feels satisfied that, after all, his time has been spent to advantage, and he returns mentally and physically refreshed, fully equal to the task of resuming his daily vocations at home.

An infantry company in Minnesota consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer and from 26 to 56 privates, or a maximum of 76 men all told. Company "C," First Infantry, now has a membership of 66 officers and men. When a vacancy occurs in the line of non-commissioned officers, it is customary to make promotions in the order of seniority, but a man's record and ability are always considered. Usually examinations are held for promoting a private to the rank of corporal, or the captain may appoint a man who, he knows from personal observation, will do justice to the position. Company officers are elected by all the members of the company. Under the new drill regulations, the duties and responsibility of the non-commissioned officers are somewhat increased, so that each corporal is immediately responsible for the actions of the men in his squad, as well as their proper instruction and attendance at drills, parades and inspections. Each duty sergeant, of whom there are four, has supervision of a section of two or more squads, the corporals reporting to him. The duties of the first sergeant and quartermaster-sergeant have changed but slightly. Through the former the captain publishes all orders affecting the command and issues instructions to individuals. The first ser-

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geant also has personal charge of all the military books and records of the company, except those kept by the quartermaster, who, by the way, is in a class by himself, and a very busy man, although he has the assistance of the artificer. The first sergeant also has a clerk appointed from the list of privates by the captain. The two musicians are trumpeters, whose duties are, in short, to sound calls at the proper time, whether at the armory or in camp, in peace or war. In the latter case, during the roar and din of battle, verbal commands cannot be heard or are imperfectly understood, and at such a time a good bugler becomes valuable, since most of the commands for the simpler movements can be given on the bugle, as well as those to commence or cease firing. The company cooks are required to be experts in their line, and such a thing as being late in the serving of mess is unknown to them. They must be ever punctual as well as proficient.

As before stated, the company is divided into squads. The assignment of men to squads is only changed for good and sufficient reasons. For the purpose of calling out the company in an emergency another division by squads is prepared and kept revised to date. Each non-commissioned officer has a squad of men who are employed or reside in his immediate vicinity, and at any time during the day or night he can reach them without delay. In this way an entire company could be assembled, armed and respond to a call within a few hours, or a platoon in much less time.

Among the interesting features of the program for the coming winter are competitive drills and shooting contests between the two platoons in command of lieutenants, and the various squads under their respective corporals. The winners of each event will receive gold or silver medals. Cash prizes may also be included. The bayonet race and the shoe race which afforded much amusement and instruction at Camp Lakeview last summer when introduced by Company "C," are to be placed upon the program. The annual competitive drill for the Bullard gold medal by the members of this company only, will be an interesting event.


Social entertainments of various kinds will not be lacking, and as soon as the gymnasium apparatus in the new armory is installed by the individual companies, and the reading rooms and other attractions have been thrown open, the progressive young man of today will have no excuse to offer for failing to educate himself up to a high degree of American citizenship by a three-year enlistment in the Minnesota National Guard in the city of St. Paul.





Retrospective

By H. D. Frankel

ENERAL William H. Taft, secretary of war, is one of the busiest men in America. He is in great demand as a public speaker as well as an official. Therefore, when the editorial board called on Mr. Taft for an article, it was a condescension on the part of the busiest official in America to even answer the letter.

But Mr. Taft did answer the letter and wished the editorial board success in its work. He also sent us a beautiful picture of himself, which will for many years to come adorn this souvenir and the company room.

General Taft was busy making speeches for President Roosevelt in Ohio when the letter reached him, and immediately after returned to Washington, where he began work on the compilation of the annual report of the war department.

Company "C" feels honored with being allowed to use the General's picture.



Retrospective

By H. D. Frankel

THE history of Company "C" dates from the earliest days of the growth of a sentiment in St. Paul in favor of a local military organization. For several years immediately preceding the spring of 1880, there had been no such organization, though at various times during the previous history of the city some very creditable companies had been maintained—notably the old "Pioneer Guards," Company "A" of what is known as the old First regiment, the "St. Paul Rifles," and other companies which had continued for but short periods.

Believing that a first class company was an essential to such a city as St. Paul had then become, and that it was the duty of those of its citizens who were disposed to give their time and services for the benefit of the public in that way to maintain such a company, Mr. E. S. Chittenden, who had been a member of the Fifty-fourth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., about March 1, 1880, suggested to Capt. Charles S. Bunker, who was an ex-member of the Twenty-second regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and who had previously been prominent in military circles of this state, and who is now inspector-general of our National Guard, the propriety of attempting such an organization. It was a timely suggestion, and led to the institution of a committee, consisting of Capt. Bunker, George Farwell, who had been a member of old Company "A" of St. Paul, and Mr. Chittenden, for the purpose of securing the formation of a first-class citizens' corps. A circular was issued and addressed to a large number of the best young men of the city, with the result that, after a great deal of personal solicitation and work, a meeting was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at Bridge Square, in St. Paul, on the evening of the 15th of March, 1880, of which meeting the following is a transcript of the minutes taken by the secretary:

"At Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota, March 15, 1880.

The meeting for this evening was called to order, and, on motion of E. S. Chittenden, Mr. Bend was elected chairman and took the chair. On motion of Thomas Cochran, Mr. E. S. Chittenden was elected secretary. After presentation of the objects of the meeting and consideration of the same, on motion of Capt. Bunker, the chairman was directed to appoint a



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committee of six for the purpose of considering the expense, etc., and reporting at a future meeting. The chairman appointed Capt. Bunker, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Oxley, and Mr. Larkin as such committee. On motion of Mr. Marvin, the secretary was instructed to notify each person to whom the first circular was sent of the time of the next meeting. On motion, this meeting was adjourned until Monday evening, March 22. Attest: E. S. Chittenden."

The result of the subsequent meetings was the organization of a military company to be known as the "St. Paul Guards," of which Capt. C. S. Bunker was elected captain, W. B. Bend, (formerly of the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and since promoted by grade until brigadier-general of the N. G. S. M.) first lieutenant, and W. H. Oxley (formerly of old company A), second lieutenant. Capt. Bunker subsequently appointed F. P. Wright (afterward second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of this company, and later colonel of the 3rd regiment, N. G. S. M.), as acting first sergeant, and the company began its drills early in April, in Pfeiffer Hall, subsequently meeting in Market Hall. In the spring of 1881, Capt. Bunker having resigned his command, First Lieut. Bend was elected to the captaincy. The company about this time adopted a full dress uniform, which consisted of a white, double-breasted frock coat trimmed with blue, light blue trousers with black stripe, and the new United States regulation helmet. In this uniform it made its first parade in August, 1881, and in September the company (headed by a band organized and uniformed by Dyer & Howard of this city, and made its special band) paraded to Minneapolis and called upon Gov. Pillsbury. It also took part in the funeral obsequies in honor of Pres. Garfield.

The St. Paul Guards were designed to be an independent citizens' corps, and were maintained as such in good force and efficiency until the organization of the State National Guard, when it took its place as Company "C," which designation it has since retained, in the 1st battalion, and afterwards in the 1st regiment of N. G. S. M., which was commanded by Col. Bend, its first lieutenant.

At the time of the formation of the St. Paul Guards, there were in existence in the state of Minnesota four other companies, one of which (Company "A" of the 2nd regiment), had maintained its organization from April 5, 1871, the Minneapolis Light Infantry (Company "A" of the 1st regiment), from July, 1871, the Winona Guards, of Winona (now Company "C"



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of the 2nd regiment), from November, 1879, and the Minneapolis Zouave Guards, from February, 1880; but the latter speedily died out when the various companies of the state were mustered into its service as militia.

The organization of the St. Paul Guards was speedily followed in St. Paul by that of the Allen Guards (Company D, 1st regiment), the Emmet Light Artillery, Company "E," of the 1st regiment, and by various other companies throughout the state, the military enthusiasm of its citizens having received a new impulse.

In the fall of 1880 a military convention was called, largely through the exertions of the St. Paul Guards, and held its session in this city. Its object was the promotion of the interests of the military companies of this state, and the securing of a proper militia law and assistance from the state toward the maintenance of an efficient military organization.

In this convention the delegates from the St. Paul Guards (Gen. Bend and Mr. Chittenden), took a prominent part, and the latter was selected chairman of a committee for the preparation of an act to be submitted at the ensuing session of the legislature. The original draft of this act (which was passed by the legislature, and approved February 28, 1881, with little or no change) was made by, and is now in the possession of, Mr. Chittenden, and has been the foundation, and still remains the basis, with scarcely any change, except by way of adapting its provisions to the greater numbers of the National Guard, of our military code of laws.

The members of Company C were very active in securing the passage of this law and an appropriation from the legislature for the benefit of the National Guard; and shortly after its passage the various companies of the militia in the state were organized into two battalions, of which the First was commanded by Major (now General) Bend, and when the battalions were enlarged into regiments, Major Bend was promoted to the command of the 1st regiment, with the rank of colonel.

From its first organization special attention was paid to securing members of good standing and character, with the result of constantly maintaining the company as a first-class military organization, and making it successful in its undertakings, whether they were of a military or social character. The company was one of the first, if not the first, to suggest the procuring and erection of an armory in the city of St. Paul, and subscribed its full share to the stock issued for that purpose, and contributed much more than its full quota to the amount which was raised by

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the fairs held for the benefit of the armory fund in March, 1883, paying into that fund, from the net receipts of its booths and other enterprises, the sum of \$1,118.33.


Company "C" has contributed from its membership more commissioned officers, and of higher rank, than all other companies in the state of Minnesota. It has furnished the first brigadier-general of the National Guard of Minnesota, several members, at various times, of the governor's staff, numerous regimental and brigade staff officers, two colonels and one lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard, and several captains and other officers of other companies in the state.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS

As is the case with most companies of the National Guard, Company "C" has had its ups and downs, although it has never fallen to the bottom of the list at the annual inspections. Perhaps its lowest register in the order of merit of the National Guard of this state was obtained in the year 1887, when the inspector-general stated that "This company fell considerably below his expectations, and was not as proficient in either the manual of arms or school of the soldier as it should be."

During the following year the company regained its old position of prominence, and the same inspector-general made this statement in his annual report: "Company "C" of the 1st regiment has made the greatest progress during the year." In the report of the inspector-general for 1889, that officer says: "In supplementing the remarks of Inspector-General Brandt contained in his report of 1888, I desire to add that the progress of this company has continued, and from a membership of fifty-five at the inspection in 1888, it now numbers the full strength permissible, i. e., seventy-six officers and enlisted men, and the general appearance, discipline, etc., has correspondingly improved." In his report of that year, Inspector-General Schoeffle placed Company "C" at the top of the list of companies of the state, with a percentage of 94.

In 1890 the inspection roll of Company "C" showed that the command had retained its position secured in the previous year, and its order of merit was 97 1-7, only one company of the National Guard having a percentage that was equal to that figure. In 1891 Inspector-General Bunker's report again showed Company "C" to be among the first in the order of merit among the military organizations of the state.



R e t r o s p e c t i v e

When called upon for active service, as it has been several times during its existence, Company "C" has faithfully and promptly performed its duty with full ranks, and in every respect has done credit to the service. In the month of July, in the year of 1890, when a hasty order from the governor, issued at seven o'clock in the evening, called for the assembly of three companies of St. Paul, to go to Mora, Minn., to protect settlers from impending dangers at the hands of the Chippewa Indians, Company "C" had 73 men out of 76 at the armory at eleven o'clock, all ready for duty.

It cannot be considered strange that in Company "C," as well as in various other organizations of the National Guard of the state, there should have been a great many changes in the officers since its organization. Several of its commanders have been appointed to staff appointments; others have found the demand of their private business affairs calling for all of their time, and have felt it necessary to resign, so that in one way or another a glance backward through its annals reveals the names of several gentlemen of St. Paul, now unidentified with the company. It is safe to say, however, that each of the ex-members, whether officer or private, retained in his heart a warm spot for Company "C."

A brief resume of the changes among the officers may prove of interest. Upon the formation of the company, as above referred to, C. S. Bunker was elected captain, W. B. Bend, first lieutenant, and W. H. Oxley, second lieutenant. C. S. Bunker resigned the captaincy February 28, 1881, and First Lieut. Bend was chosen captain, Second Lieut. Oxley promoted to the first lieutenantcy, and First Sergt. Fred P. Wright was elected second lieutenant. Soon after Lieut. Oxley's promotion he resigned, and on Dec. 12, 1881, Lieut. Wright was promoted to the vacancy, while First Sergt. Chas. F. Sibley (son of the late H. H. Sibley) became second lieutenant.

Upon the formation of the first battalion, March 3, 1882, Capt. Bend was chosen to command it, with the rank of major. Lieut. Wright then became captain of the company, Chas. F. Sibley, first lieutenant, and First Sergt. Wm. M. Becker was elected to the position of second lieutenant. Lieut. Sibley resigned on January 29, 1884, and was succeeded by Lieut. Becker, the second lieutenantcy being given to Sergt. Wm. Dawson, Jr., Capt. Wright and Lieut. Becker resigned in April, 1885, and Lieut. Dawson was elected to the command of the company. An election was ordered for May 13th, and on that date Lieut. Dawson was chosen captain, Sergt. A. L. Craig, first lieutenant, and Sergt. Sheldon Blakely, second

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lieutenant. In August, 1886, Lieut. Craig found his business affairs so pressing that he was compelled to resign, and the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Lieut. Blakely, while Private Alfred E. Chantler was elected second lieutenant. This was the only instance in the company's history of an officer being chosen directly from the ranks, and was a deserved compliment to Mr. Chantler's efficiency and ability.

Capt. Dawson's business affairs soon became such that he could not give the company the time it required, and on October 14, 1886, he tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. At the election which followed the officers chosen were Capt. Blakely, First Lieut. Chantler, and Second Lieut. Frank C. Bailly. In August, 1887, Lieut. Bailly resigned, and was succeeded by First Sergt. Wm. S. Shank. Again the captaincy became vacant February 27, 1888, by the resignation of Capt. Blakely, and on March 26th of the same year Lieut. Chantler was elected captain; Lieut. Shank promoted to be first lieutenant and First Sergt. Chas. A. Van Duzee elected to the second lieutenantcy. In December, 1888, Lieut. Shank resigned on account of removal from the city; Lieut. Van Duzee was elected first lieutenant, and on December 26th, First Sergt. Spencer O. Merrill was chosen second lieutenant.

On June 20, 1890, Capt. Chantler resigned the command of the company to accept the position of inspector of small arms practice of the State National Guard, with the rank of colonel. Ten days later an election was held, and First Sergt. Herbert C. Braden was chosen captain. Lieuts. Van Duzee and Merrill having resigned, Sergts. Samuel Iverson and Wm. B. Neal were elected first and second lieutenants respectively. Lieut. Neal resigned February 24, 1892, and First Sergt. B. W. Rising was elected second lieutenant.

Captain Braden resigned March 27, 1893. First Lieutenant Benjamin Rising was elected captain May 8, 1893. First Sergeant Noyes C. Robinson was elected first lieutenant. Warren M. Perkins was made second lieutenant from second sergeancy. Kennedy F. Lott, second lieutenant, had resigned May 2, 1893, and Lieutenant Perkins filled the vacancy.

Captain Rising resigned January 30, 1895, and Lieutenant Robinson was unanimously elected captain. Lieutenant Perkins was promoted and First Sergeant Clarence G. Bunker was made second lieutenant. On May 7, 1898, the company entered the services of the national government as "Company 'C,' 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry." Captain Robinson



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was in command, C. G. Bunker first lieutenant and John F. Snow, second lieutenant. On May 29th, 1899, Captain Robinson was made a major in the 13th Minnesota volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant C. G. Bunker was made captain, John F. Snow first lieutenant. On July 24, 1899, J. M. Smethurst was made second lieutenant. He had previously served as first sergeant.

Upon the return from the Philippines and after the re-organization of the first regiment, Minnesota National Guard, Noyes C. Robinson was again made captain, John F. Snow was elected first lieutenant, and First Sergeant George K. Sheppard was elected second lieutenant.

Captain Robinson resigned in April, 1901, and on the eve of camp, July 17, 1901, Captain Edwin M. Conrad, former battalion adjutant, 13th Minnesota Volunteers, and also former captain of Company "K," 1st Infantry, M. N. G., and Company "K," 13th Minnesota Volunteers, was elected captain. He accepted the office at a public meeting of the company held at Camp Lakeview July 22, 1901.

Owing to stress of business Captain Conrad resigned January 29, 1903. February 9th, 1903, First Lieutenant John F. Snow was elected captain, George K. Sheppard was promoted to first lieutenant, and First Sergeant Robinson was elected second lieutenant. Owing to ill health, Second Lieutenant Robinson resigned December 12, 1903. This grade was filled by the election of A. E. Clark, Jr., January 4, 1904.

The present organization, therefore, consists of Captain John F. Snow, First Lieutenant George K. Sheppard, Second Lieutenant Arthur E. Clark, Jr.

"C" Company stands today one of the banner companies of the guard of this state, the banner company of the St. Paul battalion, first in attendance, first on nearly all occasions, the pride of our inspector general and friendly with every other company in the guard. Its rooms are headquarters for the St. Paul battalion, made so by custom of visitors. The company has gained this enviable reputation by being alive to every situation, quick to make as many friends as possible, and by hard work on the part of a large number of its members. The company has never had the biggest muster of the guard, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in the body of its membership; at all times attempting to have in its ranks men of sterling character, known in the business community or in professional life, and men of whom every citizen might be proud. It is the purpose of the company to keep up good fellowship, not only between its own members,

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but in the entire battalion. It gives frequent smokers, concert recitals and entertainments, knitting its members firmly together. These are generally open to the public and the other companies of the guard. The company maintains magnificent quarters in the best company room in the new armory. It is elaborately furnished in peculiar Egyptian design, different from any room in any armory in the west. The furnishings are all antique, of dark wood and mission design.

Company "C" believes it has a right to be justly proud of its achievements and stands ready at all times to do whatever work may fall to its lot. As "C" Company has led in every work until today it stands ready to do its share in the future.

This is assured by the fact that "C" Company harbors no factions nor cliques, but stands an exemplary unified body of dignified American citizenship, ready for a public or semi-public duty at the call of duty.





Company "C" in Spanish-American War

By N. C. Robinson

AT the time of the call of the President for volunteers, "C" Company had on the rolls 50 men; of these 38 immediately volunteered, the others for good and sufficient reasons being unable to go. This left a splendid foundation for a company. The company was recruited up to 125 men in anticipation of having some men rejected for physical disqualifications. This recruiting took two days. On the 29th day of April, 1898, the company, together with the companies of the First regiment, Minnesota National Guard, marched to the state capitol and there joined by the Second and Third regiments, N. G. S. M., and headed by Gov. Clough and his full staff, marched to the fair grounds, and there established "Camp Ramsey."

The company was assigned to quarters in stable "K," being one of the barns used during the fair for the exhibition of blooded stock. The men slept two men in a stall, and in this old barn men picked their bunkies and these same men slept together all through the campaign that followed; on the train going to 'Frisco they slept in the same berth, at Camp Merritt they tented together, on the ship "City of Para" their bunks in the hold of the ship were side by side, in "Camp Dewey" they were in the same pup tent, and so on through the campaign. The companionship of the bunkies was interesting to observe—everything they owned they had in common. They were indeed comrades.

At Camp Ramsey, "C" Company started out with the proposition to whip 75 raw recruits into well drilled soldiers as rapidly as possible. Beginning with squad drills, and drilling squads pretty nearly all day, day after day, we soon had men fit to drill in company formation, and when the time came and the surgeons had weeded out the physically unfit men and the company was cut down to 81 men, we had a fairly well drilled organization.

The officers of the old company were mustered into service with no change in rank, Captain Noyes C. Robinson in command, first lieutenant, Clarence C. Bunker and second lieutenant, John F. Snow. Each secured promotion, Captain Robinson returning as major, commanding the St. Paul

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battalion, and Lieutenants Bunker and Snow returning as Captain Bunker and First Lieutenant Snow. Two of them, Robinson and Bunker, were wounded. The vacancy in the commissioned staff caused by these promotions was filled by the appointment of First Sergeant John M. Smethurst as second lieutenant.

The "non-coms" on May 7th, were First Sergeant Edmund R. Simons; Quartermaster Sergeant Guy H. Thayer; Sergeants John M. Smethurst, George K. Sheppard, Fred C. Robinson and J. McKee Heffner; Corporals John L. Phillips, Walter E. DeLamere, Eugene B. Crandall, A. Frank Kavanagh, Edward Jungbauer and Charles T. DeLamere. On March 22nd, 1899, six additional corporals and a cook corporal were appointed. These were James G. Wallace, Edwin D. Belden, Charles D. Crowther, James H. Fiddes, Charles B. Gordon, David H. Kimball and Cook Corporal Dennis J. McConville.

On the 7th day of May, 1898, these 81 men were sworn into the service of the United States by the United States mustering officer. At 10 o'clock at night, headed by the Twin City Mandolin club (old friends of the company), they marched from their quarters in stable "K" to the parade ground, and there, by the light of torches, the company as individuals took the oath that made them soldiers of "Uncle Sam."

On the 16th day of May, our trip across the country to San Francisco started, and it is always a pleasure to look back on the many pleasant incidents of that trip. We were unloaded at Oakland Pier, and then loaded again on to the ferry boat to cross the bay to San Francisco. I think none of the boys will ever forget the march from the ferry terminal to Camp Merritt; up hill it seemed all the way, and the men were loaded down with equipments and baggage. They had not yet learned the art of getting along without things, and most of the men were carrying in their knapsacks a great deal more stuff than they needed, or than they would have any use for. But experience soon taught them what they needed and when it came to a march they went loaded pretty light, except when carrying ammunition.

We were soon settled in "Camp Merritt," located on the sand dunes of the old Bay State race track, and immediately adjoining the beautiful Golden Gate Park.

At Camp Merritt we resumed the old Camp Ramsey drills, and if any change, the work was harder, but in a few weeks we had the finest drilled regiment in the camp.

Company "C" in Spanish-American War

Life at 'Frisco, in many respects, was delightful. The people of California were a constant surprise to us. The little incidents that happened were all so unexpected. I saw a sergeant of "C" Company sitting alone one day, in a restaurant down town, eating his dinner, when an elderly lady with white hair called a waiter and handing him a large American Beauty rose asked him to hand it to the sergeant. Business men would pick up dinner checks from the tables belonging to soldiers and pay them at the cashier's desk. Their homes were open at all times to the soldiers, and the men and their wives would come to camp and take parties of from two to twelve back to their homes to have dinner or spend the evening. The hospitality of the people was overwhelming.

On June 27th, the company with the others of the regiment sailed for Manila on the "City of Para." The scene as we steamed out into the bay was wonderful; all the wharves along the front were massed with people waving flags, and cheering as we passed. It seemed as if every whistle in 'Frisco was blowing, and all the smaller craft of the harbor were out to escort us through the Golden Gate. It was a sight and memory that will always be with us.

We had hardly more than lost sight of these friends when we began to realize that we were at sea; the first man sea sick merely served to remind the rest, and by six o'clock that evening 75 per cent of the 1,000 men on board the ship were pretty sure they would never see home again.

The ship was terribly crowded and the accommodations entirely unfit, and the hardships the men endured the forty days aboard that boat were pretty rough.

Honolulu was a repetition of 'Frisco, everything was ours. The boys lived on fruit all the time they were there, the doctors to the contrary notwithstanding.

July 4th was spent at sea, and not a fire-cracker was heard all day, a quiet, peaceful day, but I think we all wished we were back where there was noise and celebration.

On the afternoon of July 31st, 1899, we sailed past Corregidor Island, and up into the bay toward the city of Manila. We were soon anchored not far away from the ill-fated fleet that had met Dewey three months before.

Late that afternoon we received our first report of the fall of Santiago, Cuba, and the destruction of Cervera's fleet. What a cheer went up from the boys when the news reached our ears!



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On the 7th day of August, we landed in surf boats at Paranaque, amid considerable excitement and much confusion. That night we were again in camp, this time in a peanut field, in a tropical rain storm, wet through, hungry and correspondingly happy.

On August 10th we had our first duty in the trenches, and aside from a long, hot march and another rain storm, nothing of any consequence happened.

On the memorable 13th of August, 1898, Company "C" was the first battalion which was ordered up to support the Astor battery at the Cingalon church, where the only real fighting occurred that day. The company was marched up to the firing line in columns of fours under fire. It was not deployed, however, but held as support, with Company "C," Twenty-third United States Infantry, protected by the church and an adjacent stone wall. Though on the firing line, the company was not in action. The Astor battery, reinforced by two Minnesota companies, forged ahead about 100 yards, and after some brisk fighting, the fire from the block house diminished, and at this time Lieutenant Bunker ventured up the road to the mountain guns of the battery, picking up Captain (then Lieutenant) E. M. Conrad on the way. The Spanish fire re-commenced stronger than ever, compelling the battery to fall back. A sharpshooter fired upon Lieutenants Bunker and Conrad, who, warned by the close shooting of the hidden enemy, sought shelter, Bunker behind a small tree by the roadside. Each exposure of any part of the lieutenant's body drew a Mauser bullet from the sharpshooter. Thinking he had at last located his man, Lieutenant Bunker stepped out and raised his revolver, but the Spaniard was too quick for him and a Mauser ball shattered the hand holding the revolver. Lieutenant Bunker returned to Camp Dewey, four miles, on foot, and secured surgical attention. Private Henry Tetzlaff was also wounded slightly. The company slept on arms that night in the Spanish barracks, at Malate. August 14th, 1898, it was on outpost duty in Paco, keeping the insurgents out of the city; and the next ten days were spent in guard and outpost duty in the southern suburbs. In the meantime, the regiment had been selected as provost guard, and Company "C" drew Tondo district, that portion of the north city, lying nearest Malabon, then the insurgents' stronghold.

Thanksgiving day in the Philippines was a memorable one for "C" Company. We had as our guests "C" Company of the First California regiment, and a royal feast we had.

Company "C" in Spanish-American War

The menu was an elaborate one, including chicken broth, Columbia river salmon, potato and shrimp salads, roast turkey with New England sage dressing, and apple and cranberry sauces, American vegetables, pies of American style, California wines, Milwaukee beer and American soft drinks.

The banquet was followed by an entertainment. Pomeroy and McCarthy gave a mandolin and guitar selection, and Private Cotton a recitation from "Hamlet." Private Colcord gave a slight-of-hand exhibition, and Sergeant Robinson sang "Monte Carlo." Privates Gordon and Young did some buck and wing dancing, Private Smith recited, and Private Lyons sang "The Dinner of the Gopher and the Bear," as follows, words by Heffner and Pomeroy:

O say, there's gwine to be
A mighty jubilee
Out here in Tondo district this evening.
All the boys they are on hand;
We have a goo-goo band
To give us music on this great occasion.

The cause of this affair
Is a spread; I do declare
It's the swellest thing that's happened for many a moon.
We'll have a turkey there,
Upon the bill of fare
For the feeding of the gopher and the bear.

Chorus:

This strange amalgamation 'twixt the states of our nation
Gwine to cause an awful jubilee;
Come, boys, we give you greeting, at this united meeting,
The dinner of the gopher and the bear.

Sergeant Smethurst, of Minnesota, was toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by Capt. Robinson, Capt. Dumbrell, Corporal Searse, First Sergeant Hicks and Private Seeley, of California, and Privates Kimball, Brack, Cotton, Smith and Wallace, of Minnesota.

On the night of February 4th, 1899, when the firing commenced on the line, Company "C" immediately posted guards throughout the district adjacent to Tondo station in anticipation of armed co-operation within the city with the insurgents without. About 6 a. m. of the 5th, a patrolling

History of Company "C"

picket of two men approached a large party of natives, intending to disperse the gathering, and discovered them to be armed, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, started back towards the barracks. The Filipinos gave chase, and the boys, discharging their revolvers into the mob a couple of times, changed the dignified stride of a policeman to that of a college sprinter out after a record. The guard turned out at the sound of revolver firing and without waiting for any formation started on a run for the scene. In the meantime the company was formed and hastened to support the guard. The small squad were found back to back, rapidly but coolly firing up Calle Lemery and down the intersecting side street, along which were flying numbers of the mob. The Filipinos were thoroughly punished. The affair was reported to General Hughes, provost marshal general, who commended the action taken.

From February 5th to 22nd, no open demonstration was made in Tondo, but the guard was increased to such an extent that the men were on duty every other day.

On the night of February 22nd, 1899, Company "C" passed through an experience that was intensely vivid and dramatic. At "taps" on the evening of Washington's Birthday, Tondo was as quiet and calm as a country village at midnight. Shortly before midnight a dull glare a block away bespoke conflagration. In a few minutes fire sprang up at a dozen different points, and the streets were as light as a tropical noon, disclosing the presence of a large body of armed insurgents who discovered the sentinel almost as soon as he did them. The first a majority of the company knew of the danger, was a volley of Remington 45-calibre bullets through the barrack's light upper structure. And then ensued a pandemonium impossible to adequately describe. Burning bamboo, bursting with a sound hardly distinguishable from musketry, mingled with the yells of frenzied fanatics, and the fierce but ragged volley of Remingtons.

Nineteen men under Lieutenant Snow were left in quarters, while the balance of the company went out of the gate at double time. Three steps out of the gate a Remington bullet tore Captain Robinson's upper lip. Two men were also wounded, Sergeant George K. Sheppard, shot through the lower part of the right leg, severing the main artery, and Private Thomas F. Galvin, shot through the right shoulder. Arriving at Calle Azcarraga, the company rapidly took skirmish formation, while a squad of six men under then Sergeant Smethurst was placed a block away toward the bay,

Company "C" in Spanish-American War

a step made necessary by the absence of another company which it had been intended should cover that space. Near the intersection of Lemery and Azcarraga was a pile of paving blocks, and the men in that part of the line crossing this exposed position each seized a stone and dropped it in the street in front of his place in line; not much of a protection, but better than they had on many a subsequent occasion. For half an hour steady volley firing convinced the insurgents that Tondo was to be the limit of their operations. It was here that private George S. Wooding was shot through both thighs, the same Remington bullet making four wounds. Soon after, Lieutenant Hart, regimental quartermaster, arrived on the scene, took command of the company and Captain Robinson was taken to the hospital with the three wounded men.

Scarcely had the main party of the company left the gate, which was swung shut behind them, when it was surrounded by a hundred yelling Filipinos. The little band of defenders hastily posted themselves at points of vantage. As the natives surged up to the gate and over-reached through it to draw the bolt, the squad in the doorway under Corporal Kavanaugh let them have a volley, killing the one with his arm through the gate, and wounding others. Several rushes for the gate were stopped by cool and effective firing by the squad, and the miscreants finally gave it up as a bad job. For thirty minutes it was a death struggle between not less than 200 Filipinos and 20 valiant Minnesotans.

At daylight, February 23rd, the company barracks and the massive Tondo church were about the only buildings intact in the district. Soon after breakfast thirty-five men of Company "C," under Lieutenant Snow, joined Company "M," Thirteenth Minnesota, two companies of the Second Oregon, two companies Twenty-third United States Infantry and one troop, Fourth United States Cavalry, unmounted, for a skirmish through the district. Beyond the burned district the advance was opposed by line after line of barricades built during the early morning. One killed and half a dozen wounded was the American loss, to which Company "C" contributed one wounded, Ira B. Smith, spent ball in the chest. Nearly three months later, at San Isidro, an officer who had been stationed at Malabon during the time the foregoing transpired, thinking peace almost assured, talked freely, and to the inquiries of Company "C" men stated that the force in Tondo that night consisted of 300 soldiers from the insurgent army.

History of Company "C"

From February 23rd to March 19th, 1899, when the company was relieved from duty on the provost marshal's guard, the work in Tondo was very light. On March 19th, Company "C" camped on the Lunetta, with the regiment. On the 24th, it marched to the Deposito, and two hours before daybreak of March 25th, the men were stealing off into the darkness in single file, along the Maraquina road. In a fight next morning two men were wounded, Private Arnold Arneson and Private Bert W. Parsons. In this engagement on the Maraquina road, Lieutenant Snow was in command of the company, Captain Robinson being sick in quarters in Manila and Lieutenant Bunker on sick leave in the United States.

After two days outpost duty on the Maraquina road, the company marched to Caloocan with the regiment and the next morning followed up the advance on Malolos, being with the reserve. At the different railroad bridges taken, a Minnesota company was left as a guard. Company "C" drew Bocaue.

One morning in April, Corporal Gordon and ten or twelve men worked their way to within 400 yards of Santa Maria, found the town to be full of soldiers, and were in turn discovered and compelled to retreat under a heavy fire. It was then learned that the company was, and had been, for no one knew how long, within twelve miles of the insurgent army headquarters and the temporary abiding place of Aguinaldo himself. April 9th, the company participated in a three-company skirmish of the territory for three or four miles toward Santa Maria, resulting in locating the insurgent headquarters.

On the nights of April 10th and 11th, the men of Company "C" stood the severest test of courage and discipline that it was their fortune to encounter during their entire army experience. About midnight an almost simultaneous attack was made on the railroad track from Caloocan to Bocaue. Bocaue bore the brunt of the attack. Captain Spear, of Company "E," realized the situation and headed a reinforcing detail of twenty-five of his men. This courageous act of Captain Spear's commended itself more highly from the fact that it cut off Company "E's" strength one-half. This fight cost the life of one of the nerviest boys in the company, Maurice Beatty. In addition John J. Young was shot through the shoulder and face by the same bullet; Beckjord had his thumb clipped; Claude H. Still and Charles DeLamere each a spent ball in the knee. The ability and bravery shown by Lieutenant Snow, then in command of Company "C," was highly commended by all.



Company "C" in Spanish-American War

April 12th, the company took part in the fight at Santa Maria by which that town was captured and burned, the insurgents vacating the town with but slight resistance.

In April, the company started out with General Lawton's flying column, marching about 200 miles and taking part in 31 different skirmishes. This trip lasted over 30 days, and upon the company's return to Calumpit in May they were assigned to railroad guard duty and stationed at Marilao and later at Lolombog and served there until ordered into the city to prepare for the trip home. On August 11th, the company boarded the transport "Sheridan," and sailed on the 12th. Stops were made at Nagasaki and Yokohoma, Japan, and the troops given shore leave to visit in this interesting country, and the people there gave us every opportunity to enjoy ourselves to the utmost. From Nagasaki to Yokohoma we sailed through the Inland Sea, and being in sight of land for over 24 hours, the trip was a most pleasant one.

We sighted land again on September 7th, and late that afternoon we pulled in through the Golden Gate and were soon anchored off 'Frisco harbor.


After passing quarantine, we landed the next morning and marched to the Presidio camp grounds and took up our camp there until we were mustered out on October 3rd, 1899.

Company "C" always was a happy family and the loyalty of all the men to the organization was ever marked. The company returned to St. Paul with no strife in its ranks and every officer and man loyal and true to his old organization, Company "C."



Deeds of Company "C"

By T. M. Smethurst

ANILLA, Feb. 25, 1899.—Extract from the diary of Sergt. T. M. Smethurst, Company "C," 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry: The calm before the storm, such was yesterday. We have passed through a night and a day which will be vivid in our memories should we be permitted to live twice the term of years allotted to mankind. Resisting the natural temptation to tell the story of today in reverse order by stating the condition of affairs at the time I write this, I will commence at the beginning.

As stated in yesterday's entry, shortly after 10 p. m., I retired for what I hoped to be an uninterrupted rest. So weary was I that it seemed but a moment I had slept, when I was awakened by the popping of burning bamboo, sounding for all the world like irregular volleys of small arms. On opening my eyes I saw the heavens all aglow with the light from the burning shacks and more substantial buildings north of us. Rolling off my cot, I proceeded to dress. But with a sock in my hand I paused at a sound sharper and clearer than the snap of burning bamboo. I was speedily assured of its nature and import, for it was followed almost immediately by an insurgent bugle call, and a perfect fusillade of Remington and Mauser fire ensued. Bullets tore through the thin board siding of the upper story of our barracks, especially the room occupied by Capt. Robinson and Lient. Snow, and that in the north wing of the building occupied by Privates Cochran, Stephenson, Espy, Barlow, Crowther, Brennan, Wallace and myself.

BULLET IS FOUND

One bullet (afterwards dug out and found to be a brass Remington) went into the wall over my cot, and had I been sleeping at the time would have taken me through the hips. My toilet from then on was more hasty, and was made as much as possible while seated on the floor; my trousers went on over my pajamas (much to my sorrow and discomfort later.)

When I got down into the yard most of the boys were in line, and about the only command it was necessary to give was "count fours," before we were ready.



Deeds of Company "C"

By this time the whole district of Tondo, the insurrectory pest hole of Manila, was a mass of flames, and the upper story of our barracks was being riddled by flying bullets, that being the only part of the building they could reach on account of the eight-foot stone wall surrounding it. I have heard bedlams in the way of wild political torch-light processions, with fireworks and delirious yells, but I fear that henceforth a civilized bedlam will lack the power to create any great quantity of feeling within me, with the recollection of the pandemonium of last night in my memory. The gun-like reports of blazing bamboo from hundreds of native huts, the crash of falling uprights and tin roofs, the incessant rattle of Remingtons and Mausers, the bugle calls and wild yells of the insurgents, will never be described with my limited store of rhetoric.

FACING THE FIRE

Standing in line during the time intervening between my reporting the company formed and the completion of Capt. Robinson's instructions for the defense of the quarters in the absence of the company, and the firing of signal rockets, but one man flinched in the rain of leaden missiles, and a word of reproof brought him out of his momentary trepidation.

Our standing instructions for the past six months have been, in case of trouble, to fall back two blocks to the wide street, known as Plaza de Azcarraga, and resist any attempt to advance into the city beyond that point. This necessitated the abandonment of our barracks, containing all of our worldly possessions in the way of clothing, camp equipage, curios, souvenirs, and all the (to us) valuable odds and ends accumulated during our sojourn in the Orient.

Detailing fifteen men under command of Lieut. Snow (this was increased to nineteen by the addition of four who were too late to fall in), the captain gave us "Right, Forward, Fours Right, Double Time, March," out of the gate. Not having time to take my position on the right around the front, I waited until the company passed, and consequently was the last man out of the gate. I had been so occupied in forming the company, and this duty had been forced upon me so suddenly, after being aroused, that I had not attempted to locate the source of the shots, for if I had, perhaps, I would have been nearer the front. After starting down the street it was discovered that the bullets were going in the same direction.

History of Company "C"

It afterwards transpired that just as we emerged from the gate a bullet split Capt. Robinson's upper lip, but he said nothing about it until after we had taken up our position on the Plaza de Azcarraga.

At the first corner we turned to the right, but not quick enough to avoid evil results from the leaden hail. A Remington ball took Sergt. Sheppard between the knee and ankle, severing the main artery. Private "Tom" Galvin received another in the shoulder. Proceeding one block towards the bay we turned to the left towards Plaza de Azcarraga. Just then, Sheppard, who had hobbled along thus far with the assistance of Private Cochran, gave up.

ADVANTAGE OF HAVING TWO LEGS

I was then, by virtue of having two good legs to his one, some distance in advance of him. Failing, owing to the din, to make enough of the boys hear my request to assist Cochran to carry the sergeant, I turned back with Privates Oakes and Tetzlaff. Between us we carried him along for half a block, when he insisted that we put him down, and bind his leg, as "everything is growing black, sweetheart". Seeing it was a case of life and death with him, we laid him down, and while a couple of us stood guard, with a handkerchief, a ligature was applied to stop the frightful stream of blood. Then on we staggered, for "Shep" is no bantam weight. When we reached Plaza de Azcarraga we were somewhat taken aback by not seeing any signs of the company, where we had expected to see it lined up for action; but a closer inspection of the surroundings disclosed what looked as much like a row of cocoanuts as anything else scattered along the further side of the street, which proved to be clear Minnesota heads on more or less broad American shoulders.

A deep ditch furnished a most excellent entrenchment, which the boys were not slow to take advantage of. Passing over we carried our wounded sergeant half a block back of the line and placed him on the sidewalk, to which place Tom Galvin had managed to stagger unassisted, with his broken shoulder.

I left the boys there and hurried back to the line and, jumping into the ditch on the extreme left, found myself up to the waist in water and slimy mud. Hardly had I settled into a comfortable (under the circumstances) position when down the line came a command from the captain to take six men one block to the left to guard that ingress into the city.

Deeds of Company "C"

REFUGEES ARE FOUND

There we found refugees by the score, Filipino men, women and children, and Chinese galore, all hastening towards the walled city. Occasionally in this living stream would appear a Filipino across the street to whom we could not afford to give the benefit of the doubt, and a quiet word to one of the boys started an energetic Springfield bullet in his direction. We began to get a taste of high life in the shape of whizzing bullets, for the fire soon reached the further side of the street and that thoroughfare was almost as light as day. Well directed volley firing by our entire line on the street and bridge held the insurgents back.

We had been reinforced by a couple of companies of the 23rd infantry and 1st Oregon volunteers. A bugle call sounded the insurgents recall, and the battle of Tondo was over. It was in the mix-up on Plaza de Azcarraga, at the junction of Calle Lemery, that Private Wooding was shot with a Remington, the ball passing through the upper part of the leg and then through the thigh. All four of our wounded, Capt. Robinson, Sergt. Sheppard, Privates Galvin and Wooding were conveyed to the hospital after the retreat of the insurgents, and Lieut. Hart took command of the company on the street.

But it was at the barracks where Company "C" demonstrated of what sterling stuff it was made. My story of the affair is based upon the various testimony of various members of the gallant nineteen, together with the observances made and information gained in two or three trips I made between the main body of the company and the barracks during the early morning when the greatest danger was over and a few sharpshooters were all that had to be contended with.

LOOKED ON AS A RETREAT

Evidently the sudden dash out of the gate and down the street by apparently the whole company, was looked upon by the insurgents as a retreat, leaving everything to their tender mercies, for scarcely had we gotten away from the gate, which was swung shut behind us, before it was surrounded by hundreds of yelling Filipinos. The little band of defenders hastily posted themselves in ones, couples and squads at points of vantage, some prone upon their stomachs in the dark hall facing the gate, some on the flat back roof, while others, regardless of the hurtling bullets, took the

History of Company "C"

best position for effective work in the upper story. As the enemy surged up to the gate, and one reached through the bars to draw the bolt, the squad in the doorway, under Corporal Kavanaugh, let them have a volley, killing the reckless manipulator of the draw bar and wounding others.

Several rushes for the gate were stopped by cool and effective firing by this squad and one in the window directly above the doorway, and the miscreants finally gave it up as a bad job. Thereafter about the only work the boys on the ground floor had to do was taking flying shots at natives as they darted by the gate. In the upper story it was each man for himself, and most nobly did they acquit themselves. From there it was possible to reach everything beyond the middle of the street.

A DEATH STRUGGLE.

For thirty minutes it was a death struggle between not less than 200 armed and as many unarmed Filipinos and twenty valiant Minnesotans. Victory wavered uncertainly during that fateful half hour, and then settled down upon Company "C's" flag, which had waved and fluttered fiercely amidst the smoke and embers, as though it was animated with the savage spirit of combat. Not a man hurt, but each possessed of a stock of experience that he would not sell for any amount of sordid gold.

I have not dwelt upon the greatest danger confronting the boys during their engagement, and that was the fire raging on all sides, threatening the destruction of the building. The fire-fighting squad can't be praised too much. They worked quickly and steadily, not knowing how the fight was going, but realizing the direful consequence should the barracks be destroyed. With pails of water and wet blankets they hastened from place to place, squelching the flames which broke out in a dozen different parts of the building.

At daybreak a guard was placed on the Azcarraga, and the company returned to the barracks.

SKIRMISH LINE FORMED.

At ten o'clock thirty-six men, under command of Lieut. Snow, were sent out with Company "M," 13th Minnesota, to run a skirmish line through the territory north of us. They were reinforced by two companies of the 23rd United States infantry, two companies of Oregons, and one of the 4th United States cavalry, dismounted. As ranking officer of the company,



Deeds of Company "C"

in the absence of Lieut. Snow, I was left behind to assist Lieut. Garcelon, who was placed in command here. I regret, exceedingly, having run short of films, as the scenes around our barracks today have been indeed worthy of recording. It has been headquarters or the base of operations, and here could be seen the machinery of war. It was much like being back of the scenes at a play. Ammunition wagons were plying between here and the arsenal, and from here out to the boys on the line; litters were coming in with wounded Americans and Filipinos; first aid and operations were being performed; ambulances arrived and departed with a rush; prisoners under guard and refugees under escort came in a constant stream. Beans and coffee stood on the fire all day, and I would not attempt to estimate the number we fed.

And the crowd within our inclosure was unique. Soldiers representing almost every regiment on the island were there—infantry, cavalry and artillery; they jostled against civilians, English, German, Spanish and Japanese, all out to see what was going on and to look at the place twenty men had held against half a regiment, and saved from the fire which had leveled everything for blocks on all sides. In one corner we had 112 insurgent prisoners; in another over 300 refugees.

ACTION OF THE COMPANY.

I am sorry I am not in a position to describe the action of the company on the skirmish line. From our north windows we could watch them for the first half mile. They swept the entire country clear to Caloocan, and returned to the barracks about 7 o'clock this evening, tired, hungry and happy. Private Ira B. Smith was the only one of Company "C" who was hurt, and it was but a bruise on the left breast made by a spent bullet. The American loss was one killed, 23rd United States infantry; one wounded, from the 23rd; one from Company "C," 13th Minnesota. The Filipino loss was about 300 prisoners. Company "C" led nearly every charge, and upheld the enviable reputation it has secured by the prompt and fearless execution of its duties in every emergency. Lieut. Snow was remarkably cool, and had his company well in hand during the entire action.

Another disturbance has been predicted for tonight, to originate in Binondo, south of us, and most of the boys are awake waiting for it. It is nearly 3 a. m. now, and it looks as though we had received what "Bud" Bouland would call a "bum steer."



The Battle of Manila

AT six o'clock a. m., Saturday, August 13th, the army began the march toward the Spanish lines. The clouds which appeared at dawn fulfilled their promise of abundant rain, and the march was made through several inches of mud. Each man carried his gun, haversack and canteen, as well as a hundred rounds of ammunition. The work of that day is history; Minnesota's part in it is fully detailed in the report of Colonel Reeve to Major-General MacArthur:

Cuartel Malate, Manila, P. I., Aug. 15, 1898.

Sir:

In accordance with orders received from General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, I moved with my regiment, comprising three battalions of four companies each, from Camp Dewey at 6:30 a. m., Aug. 13, and marched through the town of Passai, along the direct road to Manila. At 7:45 a. m. I arrived at the general line of our earthworks, where I was directed to leave the second and third battalions, consisting of companies C, H, D, E and I, F, B, A, and proceeded with the First battalion, consisting of companies K, L, M and G, to a position on the extreme left of the first brigade, where we occupied an abandoned line of insurgent earthworks, directly in front and to the left of block house No. 14 at about 10:20, I was directed to bring up the Second battalion, and at 10:30 I advanced with the First and Second battalions past our earthworks, throwing out a strong line of skirmishers from companies E and L. Near block house 14 I was directed to detach one company (M) toward the block house, in which vicinity, and scouting to the front, they remained during the entire action. I had thrown out two lines of skirmishers in my front, under command of Capt. Masterman, Co. K, and First Sergeant Head, of Co. L, both of which were withdrawn after a time, joining the main column before arriving at Cingalon. With the remaining seven companies we proceeded in column of fours along the main road, assisting the Astor battery to move their guns over the earthworks, at the burning magazine. Immediately after passing this point I was ordered,



The Battle of Manila

under heavy fire, to throw out a company to protect the left flank, and Co. D was detached for this purpose.

We reached the church at Cingalon with six companies of the First and Second battalions, and being in advance of other troops, I was commanded to throw out a line of skirmishers to the right and front, and to establish a point in the road immediately in our front, along which we were advancing. A detachment of Co. K was thrown out to the right; detachments of Co. C and H to the left and the point established in the road under Lieut. Lackore, of Co. L, with eight men and a sergeant, one hundred yards from the Spanish earthworks. These men remained in position in the road and under such cover as they could obtain, until warned that the battery was about to fire from a point fifty yards in their rear, when they were withdrawn to the side of the road and the fire increasing greatly, Lieut. Lackore was ordered back by Capt. Spear, of Co. E, for reinforcements. Co. G, Capt. Seebach, was sent forward, and strengthened the line already formed. With the failure to discharge the guns, after assisting the artillery to get the pieces out of the road, the line fell back about a hundred yards from the front to the cross road by the church. Capt. Bjornstad and a portion of Co. H, occupying a position to the left and directly across the road, in advance of the crossroad at the church, maintained their position until the command "cease firing" was given.

The Third battalion, owing to some confusion of orders, and Co. M, detached, did not arrive at the front during the action, although Companies I and F were exposed to a plunging fire from the Spanish line, losing one man killed and three wounded.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the ground, covered as it was with a dense growth of tropical vegetation, it was impossible for me to observe the individual conduct of the men under my command. Exposed to a withering fire from an unseen enemy, all did their duty with coolness, intelligence and courage, being inspired by the example of the General Commanding, whose utter disregard of personal danger prevented what otherwise might have proved a serious disaster.

In this connection I desire to commend the conspicuous daring of Capt. Bjornstad (severely wounded), the bravery of Capts. Seebach (severely wounded), Spear and Metz, of Lieuts. Lackore, Trowbridge, Bunker, Falk and Garcelon; of Sergt. Major Loye, and the intelligent dispositions made under heavy fire by Capts. Masterman and Morgan.

History of Company "C"

I enclose herewith a memorandum, setting forth the exceptional actions on the part of individuals, which deserve recognition and special reward.

Very respectfully,

C. McC. REEVE,

Colonel Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

To acting Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps—Memorandum of exceptional actions on the part of individual members of the 13th Minn. Vol. Inf.:

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, Co. H—Took personal command of the firing line in the road at the church, lying down on the line with his men, without cover, and again forming another line in the same place in the most exposed portion of the road, partly screened by two small logs in their front, at which point both he and three members of his company were wounded.

Capt. Oscar Seebach, Co. G—Crossed the road under heavy fire at the head of his company, deployed to the front, occupying the advance line about one hundred and twenty-five yards from the Spanish earthworks; severely wounded.

Lieut. H. D. Lackore, Co. L—In command of the point, advanced up the road to within one hundred yards of the Spanish earthworks, where he remained firing at the enemy until warned that the guns were about to be discharged by the Astor battery, sixty yards in his rear.

Lieut. E. G. Falk, Regimental Adjutant—Constantly exposed to heavy fire, both at front and along the line of communications to the rear, in the transmission of orders. He was at the front during almost the entire action.

Battalion Sergt. Major J. H. Loye, Second Battalion—Was the first to respond to the order of the General Commanding, to carry a log into the street to protect Capt. Bjornstad and his men, who were occupying the most exposed portion of the firing line, also most active in constructing the first line of defenses a little in the rear.

The following named privates, who occupied the firing line in the street, protected only by two small logs:

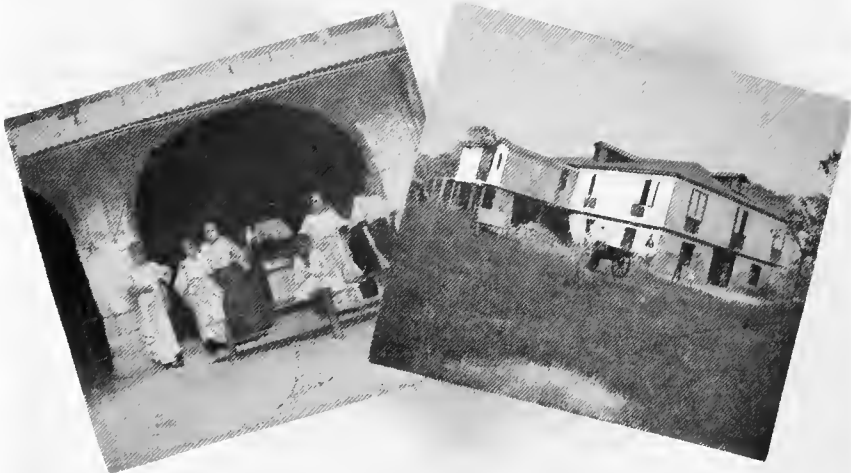
Privates W. D. Bowen, Co. H.; Berndt, Co. C.; Peake, Co. D.; Thorsel (wounded), Co. H.; Widman, A. J. Weidle, W. J. Worthington, L. H. Wallace (wounded), and Corporal E. O. Cowden, all of Co. H.

I reserve the privilege of adding a few more names to this list after further investigation.

Very respectfully,

C. McC. Reeve, Col. 13th Minnesota.

Major N. C. Robinson



"Beach Hotel"—Manila

"C" Company's Quarters in Tondo District

T h e B a t t l e o f M a n i l a ---

In his report of the capture of the city, General MacArthur says:

"The general advance was soon resumed, the 13th Minnesota leading, with Co. K as advance guard; then the Astor battery, a battalion of the 23rd Infantry, a battalion of the 14th Infantry, and the North Dakota Regiment following, in the order named:

At a point just south of Cingalon a blockhouse was found burning, causing continuous explosions of small arms ammunition, which, together with a scattering fire from the enemy, retarded the advance for a time. All difficulties were soon overcome, however, including the passage of the Astor battery, by the determined efforts of Lieut. March and his men, assisted by the Infantry of the Minnesota Regiment, over the gun emplacement which obstructed the road.

In the village of Cingalon, the advance felt a hot fire, the intensity of which hastened the forward movement, and soon the command was committed to a desperate conflict. This conflict resulted in the carrying of the entrenchments, a detachment work with emplacements for six guns, which fortunately were not filled on the 13th inst., but the work was performed by a detachment of Infantry, probably a strong rear guard.

The advance party, consisting of men of the Minnesota regiment, were re-enforced by volunteers from the Astor Battery, led by Lieut. March and Capt. Sawtelle, of the Brigade staff, as an individual volunteer, reached a point within less than eighty rods of the blockhouse but was obliged to retire to the intersection road in the village, at which point a hasty work was improvised and occupied by a firing line of about fifteen men.

Aside from the conspicuous individual actions in the first rush, the well regulated contact of this firing line was a marked feature of the contest, and it is proposed, if possible, to ascertain the names of the men engaged, with a view to recommending them for special distinction.

The attack was made about twelve o'clock and the contest continued until about 1:35. The cool, determined and sustained effort of Col. Reeve of the 13th Minn., contributed very materially to the maintenance of the discipline and marked efficiency of his regiment. The loss in the combat was three officers wounded, four enlisted men killed and thirty-three wounded."



Through the Interior with Lawton

By William M. Brack

ON MARCH 19th orders were issued relieving the regiment from police duty in the city of Manila. These orders were received with great rejoicing, for it meant that at last we were to go on to "the line," and for once we could get our fill of fighting, without apprehension of a five-dollar "blind," for such was the penalty meted out to the adventurous spirits who had stolen out during the small hours by way of the back wall.

Regimental camp was immediately formed on the Luneta, where we remained till the morning of the 24th, when we were ordered to proceed to the "Deposito," or water works. On the 25th began an advance along the entire north line, in prolongation of which the Thirteenth was thrown out along the Maraquina road.

The advance began at daybreak through a heavy tropical undergrowth, at times almost impenetrable, to the great detriment of skin and clothing.

The insurgents made a stubborn resistance, and the regiment lost thirteen men wounded, two of whom were of "C" Company, Privates Arneson and Parsons, both of whose wounds, however, were trivial. The regiment bivouacked on the line that night, "C" Company being stationed behind a line of bamboos.

Of course, blankets were not to be had, and in order to pass the night in comparative comfort—for the tropical night is damp and chilly—the men covered themselves with great heaps of rice straw, and one of the men awaking early the following morning, was greatly alarmed at not finding any of his comrades. He was re-assured presently at seeing the first sergeant emerge from a pile of fodder, looking more like an animated straw man than the dignified "Stripes" he had been accustomed to. That day the regiment was stationed along the Maraquina road in company camps, at intervals varying from a quarter to half a mile, where they remained till the evening of the 28th, when they were once more assembled at the Deposito and marched back through Manila and out to Caloocan. The march from the Deposito was a most memorable event, and will never be forgotten by the boys who participated in it.



Through the Interior with Lawton

We passed through town about midnight, and the narrow streets resounded with the music of "A Hot Time," "Monte Carlo," "Marching Through Georgia," and a dozen more of the old tunes dear to the hearts of the boys who soldiered in the Philippines. The "Ski-u-mah" of the University of Minnesota often mingled with the music, for at that time there were about 60 representatives of that institution in the regiment. The distance covered that night was over sixteen miles in a trifle over four and one half hours. We reached Caloocan about one o'clock, and bivouacked in the plaza, enjoying the "sleep of the just" till five o'clock that morning. After a hasty breakfast we boarded a train and were hauled a short distance up the line, when we learned that the duty of guarding the railroad had been assigned to us, and the regiment was posted along the line in company camps at various important points.

"C" Company was at that time stationed at Bocaue, the point where the railroad crosses the Santa Maria river. It was here that the profanity of the army teamster, for which he is so justly famous, first made itself apparent to us. The circumstances were this: The wagon train, which was obliged to keep in as close touch as possible with the flying division ahead of it, had no means of crossing the river except the railroad bridge which we were guarding, and to facilitate the movement, the engineer corps had secured timbers to lay over the ties, which made the matter of crossing the bridge a comparatively simple one, but when they reached the end, and were obliged to drive over the ties for a distance of seventy-five or a hundred yards, the complexion of things was changed considerably, and then the profanity, the wonderful profanity, of those teamsters! They certainly had the entire objurgatory division of the mother language at their command, and knew well when to call it into requisition. All night long and the following morning the heavily loaded wagons creaked and groaned as they bumped over the uneven ties, in melancholy cadence with the fluent speeches of the "Knights of the Blacksnake." About ten o'clock the rear guard made its way across the bridge, and "C" Company was left alone to take up its duties as bridge guard. Foraging was the order of the day, for our commissary stores had not yet arrived, and that day and the next we dined on chicken and such other provisions as the country yielded. The town of Bocaue was about two miles from our camp, and a scout in that direction developed the fact that there was a large church and monastery there, furnished with the most luxurious easy chairs and couches imaginable, whereon the pious monks were



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wont to enjoy their noonday siestas, but those godly gentlemen having deserted the premises, we lost no time in taking possession, and the couches and easy chairs of the late clergy were pressed into service to meet the requirements of blue-shirted soldiers.

Two weeks passed by uneventfully in this manner, until on the night of April 10th the insurgents made a sudden and vicious attack along the entire Minnesota line in overwhelming force, led by Aguinaldo in person. This movement came as a complete surprise to the Minnesotans, the night being intensely dark, and in some instances the enemy was enabled to reach a position within a few yards of the outposts before their presence was discovered.

In a moment's time after the first shot was fired the company turned out and took positions along the railroad embankment, according to a pre-arranged plan. Scarcely had we taken our positions when the terrified outposts came tumbling in, followed by a volley from the pursuing insurgents, and the ball was open. For two hours the exchange of shots was so rapid that the reports of the rifles seemed blended into a continuous roar, and had it not been for the tactical skill exhibited by our company commander, it would have gone hard with "C" Company, for with a fighting force reduced to sixty, and with the enemy on three sides, Lieut. Snow so disposed his handful of men as to stand off the enemy till reinforcements were brought up from the Oregon camp, Private Keeler having volunteered for the dangerous task of going after them. After the arrival of reinforcements in the shape of two companies of the Oregons from the town of Bocaue, the firing quieted down, and with the exception of an occasional shot no more was heard from the enemy that night, and the men, wearied by the hard night's work, lay in line with belts on and rifles at their sides, and while every third man kept watch, the balance of them dozed till morning.

The dawn of April 11th showed us that the insurgents had fired low, for the tents were riddled, and an examination of the company showed that we had one man, Maurice P. Beatty, killed, and four wounded. One of the boys had had the stock of his rifle shot to pieces in his hands while in the act of loading, the bullet having passed through his shirt but not touching his body. As soon as the companies could be formed the defenders took up the offensive, and drove the insurgents back to Santa Maria, and the following day their stronghold was captured and burned to the ground.



Swimming in Santa Maria River at Bocaue
Ruins of a Burned District

Company "C" Camp at Bocaue
View in Model Camp at Presidio
Santa Maria Station at Bocaue



Through the Interior with Lawton

Gen. Wheaton was unstinted in his praise of the regiment for their work that night, and in the attack on Santa Maria, and almost the first words he said were: "They told me that the Minnesotans had been wiped out of existence and the bridges destroyed, but I knew better." On April 22nd eight companies of the regiment were bivouacked at Bocaue along with a squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, and a section of the Utah Battery, preparatory to entering on a campaign under Maj. Gen. Henry M. Lawton.

These eight companies formed the second and third battalions of the regiment, the first battalion having been ordered to continue on guard along the track, and with eight companies of the Oregon regiment, along with the cavalry and artillery, were brigaded under Colonel Somers of the Oregons.

Early in the morning of April 23rd the brigade started out on a march into the "unknown." Progress was necessarily slow, owing to the intense heat. About ten o'clock a halt was ordered for dinner, and about three in the afternoon the march was resumed and continued till about seven, when we bivouacked for the night in the rain, and despite the adverse conditions, the men "rolled in" under ponchos and shelter tents (they did not take time to pitch the latter) and slept soundly till sunrise. After a hurried breakfast of bacon, hardtack and coffee, we pressed forward and engaged the enemy before the village of Norzagaray—a town by no means as impressive as its name would seem to indicate.

The insurgents retreated after a brisk skirmish, in which there were no serious casualties on the American side. We found Norzagaray to be pleasantly situated on the banks of the Rio Bayabas, a broad, clear stream of cool water having its source among the mountain springs in the province of Bulacan.

After a halt barely long enough for dinner, Gen. Somers, with two companies of the Thirteenth, and two of the Oregons, started out on a reconnaissance, proceeding up the river a distance of about five miles to the Barrio (or hamlet) of Angat. Here the insurgents were again encountered, but not engaged, as it was merely the intention to locate them. That evening we returned to Norzagaray, and the following day the town of Angat was captured by one battalion of the Minnesota and one of the Oregon regiment, and the Utah battery. On the twenty-seventh Marungco was taken. Here the soldiers spent a most miserable night. The day had been one of the hottest, and no comfort could be had till after sundown, when a violent

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rainstorm broke, driving the men from the camp, which was soon flooded, and into the shacks of the town, from which they had been excluded during the day.

On the second day of our stay at Marungco we hailed the return of Lieutenant Clarence G. Bunker, who, on account of his wound received in the battle of Manila, had been on furlough in the United States. The news direct from St. Paul, which he radiated, was very welcome at this time and he received quite an ovation.

On the twenty-ninth the village of San Rafael was taken and abandoned, and retaken on May 1st. It was here that Frank C. Lewis, "F" Company, was killed, the first fatality that occurred on the expedition. That night we buried him at the foot of the tower of a great stone church, carefully concealing the grave, for the insurgents had made it their practice to mutilate the bodies which they found, in the most revolting manner. The next day Baliuag was taken without resistance, for the advance guard and scouts preceding the column had driven the enemy out, and when the main body arrived they were in full possession. During our stay here Private Herbert L. Keeler was taken sick with diphtheria. He was removed to the field hospital without delay, and at the earliest opportunity was taken back to Manila, where he died after a short illness, and was interred along with the body of Maurice Beatty in the old Spanish cemetery at Paco, where so many of the brave fellows who gave their lives for their country lay at rest.

On May 4th an early reveille told us that once more the march was to be taken up, and in a few minutes we were tramping through dust ankle deep. Evidences of the hurried retreat of the Filipinos were to be seen on every hand in the shape of deserted bullock-carts, great coils of telegraph wire and other impedimenta too bulky to be taken care of in their foot-race 'cross country.

About ten o'clock the enemy was overtaken near the village of Maasin, and hurried as their retreat had been, it was not so hurried but that they had taken ample time to strongly intrench the place, and it was only taken after a most determined resistance, in which Private Buckendorf was killed.

At this point a long rest was taken, and it was during this time that Major Diggles met his death. On May 8th, Col. Somers and Major Diggles, accompanied by Company "K" of the 13th, and a company of Oregons, went out to reconnoitre the town of San Ildefonso. The place was found



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to be well fortified and the party met with a savage resistance, and it was while observing the enemy's position that the gallant major was shot in the head, and on May 26th died, after being taken to the hospital at Manila. Too much cannot be said of the gallantry of Major Diggles. The junior major of the regiment, he was with the boys during the most trying days of their military experience, and "he went to his God like a soldier."

At San Ildefonso, San Miguel, Salacot, San Roque and Baluarte, successive skirmishes took place, that at Salacot being a particularly fatal one for the enemy. Near San Roque two Spanish soldiers, who had been held prisoners by the Filipinos, joined the column, bringing news of American prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos at San Isidro.

San Isidro was captured May 17th after a stubborn resistance, only to find that Lieutenant Gilmore and his comrades had been moved farther into the interior. That same day the third battalion of the 13th, with a battalion of Oregons, moved on about three miles up the river to Gapan returning the following morning.

While at San Isidro a message was received from President McKinley, congratulating Gen. Lawton and the men that were with him on their successful campaign resulting in the capture of San Isidro. The campaign terminated at this point, and an uneventful march through Cabiao, Candaba, Arayat and San Simon brought us to Calumpit, where we embarked on a train, once more to be assigned to our old job of guarding the railroad, at which duty we continued up to the time of our departure for "The States."



What Happened

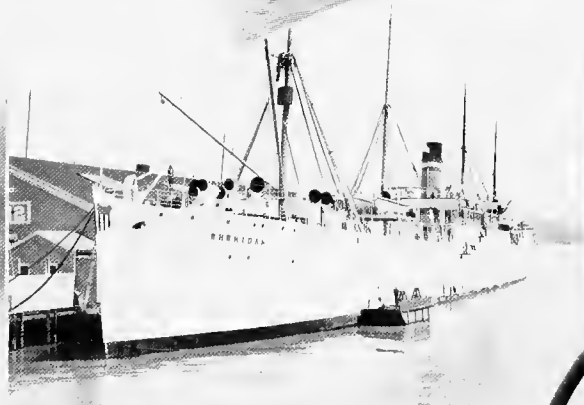
By Lieut. Geo. K. Sheppard

IN order that my old comrades of the 13th Minnesota, (or those of my friends who care to read this short article), will not consider me selfish, and more especially the members of the present company, I will not attempt at this time to cover in detail a complete history of the dear old company since its organization, but will confine my remarks to a few things that happened on the trip to and from Manilla, and what took place as I saw them while the regiment was in the Philippine Islands.

I will commence my story on board the City of Para, six days out from "Frisco," in latitude 25-18, longitude 151-01. The fleet consisted of six transports: the City of Para, Indiana, Ohio, Morgan City and Valincia, with Gen. Merritt, on board the Newport, in command. Of course, most all of the boys were sea-sick, and more particularly Private Harry Pomeroy, who begged Private Bruce and myself to take him below and put him in his bunk, and when Private Bruce asked where he would lay his clothes, Private Pomeroy replied: "Throw them overboard, I will not need them any more."

The next day, about noon, Private Pomeroy hollered from his bunk that he thought he was going to live, and would like a bite to eat, and for Private Bruce to kindly get his clothes. We both turned, and with a look of amazement on our faces, remarked that we had given up all hopes of his recovery, and had done as he bade us do—thrown his clothes through the porthole. After the boys had their fun teasing him for at least an hour, he was given his clothes, tied up in a nice, knotty bundle. To this day Private Pomeroy has dressed and undressed himself without any assistance whatsoever.

It was also a misfortune that the refrigerator on board the City of Para was not large enough to hold fresh meat for a thousand men, and it was necessary to load on the lower deck, before leaving "Frisco," twelve head of cattle to be killed as needed, and it so happened that a certain hungry private who was caught stealing a carrot from one of the cows as he was passing, in his testimony before the officer of the day, claimed as his excuse for stealing the carrot from the cow, that the City of Para had now been for two weeks out of sight of land, and he had had nothing to eat or drink but bean soup and distilled hot water, and he couldn't see why



U. S. Transports City of Para, St. Paul, Sheridan



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he should be put under arrest for taking a little carrot when he needed it more than the cow.

Many other amusing things of life on board transport could be told, but before we leave our good ship I want to tell you about the most beautiful sight I saw on my trip to Manila. About four o'clock in the afternoon, there appeared, right ahead of us, what seemed to be a ship on fire, and as we drew nearer, the outline of what proved to be a small strip of land. Just as it was getting dark we passed within a quarter of a mile of what turned out to be an island, and for the first time in my life I beheld an active volcano, spitting forth fire and smoke, and I doubt if ever in the history of one's life anyone will witness a more beautiful sight.

We are nearing Manila, and entering the bay opposite the island of Corregidor, where, on a high hill, a lighthouse is situated, overlooking the China Sea, and, as we round a neck of land, we behold Dewey's fleet and what is left of the Spanish fleet, and drop anchor inside the blockade, lying off the village of Cavite. It certainly was a rich treat to see Dewey's "War Dogs" and how well they had done their work that "May Day" not to mention the greeting in the way of cheers received from the sailors on board the various ships. Naturally, after our long voyage, we were anxious to go ashore, but laid aboard ship a week before being finally landed by the navy at a small native village about five miles this side of Manila, and I can assure you that after being aboard a transport for forty-three days, expecting a change for the better, at least, in the way of quarters, I must admit I was somewhat disappointed in the natives, as well as my bed that night (which was in a peanut field). To make matters worse it rained all night, and our shelter tent blew down and Jack Flynt and I, who occupied the same tent, were not very dry the next morning—but such is the life of a soldier.

On August 13 the army entered Manila, and a short time thereafter the regiment was assigned to police duty, with Company "C" stationed in the northern suburb of the city, in what is known as the Tondo district. The Filipinos and Chinamen are the greatest gamblers in the world, and as policemen it was our duty to make arrests. I remember being in court one morning when a Chinaman was up before the judge, charged with running a gambling place. The judge heard the charge and promptly fined the "Chink" five dollars, but to the great amusement of the crowd the Chinaman tried to "Jew" the judge down to two dollars. However, after some



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talk, he was convinced that there was only one price in that court, and poor Chinaman was led away.

The life of a policeman in Manila was interesting, as well as dangerous, as the boys had to visit opium joints and be on the watch to raid gambling places and numerous other attractions that were run on the quiet, as they only can be run in an oriental city, so you see the boys were not idle—there was always "something doing."

On the night of February 4, 1899, the Filipino insurrection broke out and excitement ran high, but more especially for Company "C" on the night of February 22, when our quarters were attacked by about two hundred insurgents, who had broken through General McArthur's line on the north and we were the only troops that stood in their way before getting into the city proper. They certainly started the "fireworks" right by setting the district on fire, and firing volleys into our quarters, which resulted in much hustling, great excitement, and a bullet wound for a few of those who did not move fast enough.

Towards the latter part of March, 1899, our regiment was relieved of police work and sent to the field, engaging in numerous battles, besides forming a part of General Lawton's Flying Column, which penetrated further into the interior of Luzon than any of the American troops up to that time, and taking Philippine strongholds that the Spaniards had never attempted.

After the "hike," the regiment was assigned to the task of guarding the Manila and Dagupan railroad, and I wish to speak of the Bocaue fight, and the bravery of Lieut. John F. Snow, who, there is no doubt, saved the company, by his coolness and daring, from annihilation, and also the great bravery displayed by Private Herbert Keeler, who has since left us and joined the ranks of heroes.

Great gladness illuminated the face of every man in the fighting 13th when word reached us that instructions had been received at headquarters for the regiment to move into Manila and prepare to embark on the next transport for home.

Before we leave Manila I want to say a few words about the army hospitals, which, under the trying conditions that existed at that time, were as good as one could expect—there being three, called the First, Second, and Third Reserve, and our own regimental hospital, besides another one run by our "Uncle Samuel" on the island of Corregidor, which was quite a



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delightful place in comparison to those in Manila, the island being at the entrance to Manila Bay, about thirty miles from Manila.

Finally at daybreak, on Friday, August 12th, the 13th Minnesota, and the 1st South Dakota regiments, on board the United States transport Sheridan, weighed anchor and set sail for home.

Our first stop was at Nagasaki, Japan, and we saw Japanese life in earnest for the first time in our lives, and I remember well getting permission to stay ashore and putting up at the Oriental Hotel and sleeping between sheets for the first time in fifteen months, which seemed so strange, and to a few of us, such a pleasant sensation, after our hard bed in the army, that we decided to get our "money's worth," and did not get up until the afternoon.

The Sheridan, after coaling, which took three days, proceeded through the Inland Sea to Yokohama, and the scenery along this sheet of water is simply grand. We stopped two days in Yokohama, and a great many of the boys took a ride on the railroad, visiting Tokio, and getting a view of the Mikado's palace and grounds. For a country to visit, I believe Japan is one of the most interesting countries in the world, because everything they have there is so altogether different from what you see in any other country, that you become interested right away.

As we sighted the shores of America, I saw more than one of the boys hastily brush a tear from his cheek, and who wouldn't. You can talk about other countries and praise them up to the skies, but give me America any time, and I will be satisfied; besides there isn't any doubt but that it is God's own country, especially after almost two years in the army, with Filipinos, Chinamen and "Japs" for companions—not to mention the nice things we had to eat, such as "hardtack," "redhorse," "water-buffalo hoofs," salmon from any old cape, only canned to keep it fresh, and frozen "Australian horse meat," coated with ice, that you had to lay out under a tropical sun five days before you could get your teeth into it, and then, according to regulations, be compelled to call it tender.

The 13th Minnesota stayed a month in San Francisco before the regiment was mustered out and sent home, but still the boys did not mind that, for they all had sweethearts and friends galore, and I know that some of them hated to leave, and that since then a great many of the boys have drifted back and married those same California maidens.

We had a very pleasant journey home, and everybody enjoyed them-

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selves to the fullest extent (especially some of the fellows who got left on the way).

Our fellow citizens gave us a great reception and dinner on our arrival in St. Paul, for which we felt very grateful, and perchance I might not have another opportunity as "top sergeant" of the "old bunch" to thank the ex-members of Company "C," who on account of home ties could not join us on our trip to the Philippines, I take the liberty, at this time, on behalf of Company "C" of the old 13th, of expressing our sincere thanks and appreciation for the grand "spread" and reception given us at the Merchants Hotel on our home coming.

I trust that the feeling of good fellowship will always exist in Company "C" of the future as it has in the past, for comradeship, as it exists among true soldiers, is more than friendship and should be encouraged in all military organizations.





National Militia

By H. D. Frankel

STATE CONSTITUTION



SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of the legislature to pass such laws for the organization, discipline and service of the militia of the state as may be deemed necessary. Article XII.
Sec. 14. The military shall be subordinate to civil power and no standing army shall be kept in the state in time of peace. Article I.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Sec. 2 The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into active service of the United States. Article II.

Despite the fact that the fathers of American independence, in their wisdom, advocated and enacted laws for a national militia, it was not until 1902 that an actual "national militia" was created.

The continental armies in 1776, and throughout the great War of Independence, were scarcely more than national militia, mustered into the service of the union from the various states, sworn to protect the property of their fellow citizens and to uphold, so far as strength of arms would admit, the rights of the states to tax themselves, and to be represented in government. It was not until after the war that the real national idea was taken up and a genuine federated government founded.

Following the War of the Revolution, each state provided for its own militia. This system grew slowly until in 1900 we find every state in the union with its own militia system, supported by the individual state, and organized for the exclusive purpose of defending the state and its property.

Minnesota furnished a good example of this form of militia. We had three regiments of infantry, a hospital detail, and two batteries of artillery. We have since added a naval reserve (two squadrons) and a company of engineers. These were organized for service only within the states. The state paid its support. The government, to encourage each state to maintain such a department of its power, paid each year a small sum toward the support of this arm of the governmental service.



H i s t o r y o f C o m p a n y "C"

Then came the Dick Bill. It was introduced in congress for the purpose of establishing a truly national militia.

Before the Dick Bill, a governor alone could order state militia troops out for service. The government had no right to call upon the citizen soldiery for any service.

The Dick Bill made every militiaman a member of the federal militia.

The militiaman bound himself to be faithful to the commands of the governor or his officials designated for that purpose, for service within the state, and equally subject to the orders of the chief executive of the nation, for service in the domain of the United States.

Thus, for the first time, was created a national militia within the meaning of the provisions of section 2, article II., of the constitution of the United States.

The Dick Bill makes the militia an annual charge upon the government. The state pays but a small part of the military expense. The troops are under government control, though this control is delegated in times of peace to the executive of each individual state.

The citizen soldiery stand ready to serve their state and their nation, depending only upon the call, whether it is of governor or president.

And now arises the question of necessity for such an organization.

Had we such a force in America in 1861, and preceding years of warlike darkness, perhaps the terrible conflict might have been averted.

There is something in the "esprit du corps," the militant spirit of service, that binds men together closer than even ties of relationship.

Every militiaman who serves his camp term and sleeps in a bunk with his brother-in-arms, can appreciate what this spirit is. It is thicker than blood, and stronger than friendship. Had that fraternal militant spirit which the knowledge that men have, that they have military brothers in other states, been present, the men of the South might have hesitated to fight against their old bunk mates. This was shown in the number of West Point graduates who forgot their native southern states to remain in service of the union, rather than go back to their native states and fight against brothers in the service.

The national militia knits, far better than chains of commerce or mercantile intercourse, the one state with the other. It creates a new fraternal bond among citizens of states in a single commonwealth with single purpose.



N a t i o n a l M i l i t i a

And again it serves the stead of a standing army, an establishment which, by international opinion, has become a necessity, but which is entirely contrary to the American spirit.

It costs one-tenth as much to keep 600,000 militiamen in readiness for trouble as it does to keep 100,000 soldiers in a regularly equipped standing army.

The standing army even of half a million men, perfectly organized, could not be so distributed throughout the union that their services could be immediately procured for service in case of strikes, riots, catastrophes, and the thousand and one occasions when a military force is the one great essential of maintaining the dignity, peace and integrity of a state, a nation, a city or a hamlet.

Here, in the state of Minnesota, for instance, we have a military establishment scattered about in various parts of the state, perfectly organized, ready for service, part of the militia being at all times within reach of any county in the state. There is not a spot in the state of Minnesota that could not be cared for by a company or a dozen companies of militia within a few hours.

It is the same in every state. Arrangements have been completed so that the militia can now move faster and more expeditiously than regular troops.

Minnesota is fortunate in having the greater Fort Snelling in her state. There are a dozen states which have but small, if any, forts.

Let us suppose an Indian outbreak threatened at Walker, Minn., to-night.

Before the government troops could be properly loaded on trains, militia companies from Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Duluth, and Crookston would be riding on special trains, nearing the scene of the conflict before trains could pull out of the fort. And so it is in every state.

Then, granting that the regular army can be so distributed as to prevent any trouble, the militia must be considered as a great supplementing force that stands ready at a moment's call to back up the federal troops with bullets or by sheer display of arms.

Then there is the moral element to be considered. How many strikes have been averted each year because strikers knew that within a few hours after a strike was called, militiamen would prevent disturbances and demonstrations.

Is our present system entirely a good one?

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From the standpoint of five years' experience in the militia, in close contact with every branch of the service, more particularly the inner workings of the guard, I must admit that there is room for improvement.

That there is a necessity for the present system is perfectly true, but it can be improved upon.

Today, politics govern the appointments of adjutant generals, military storekeepers, governors' staffs, and in most instances dictate the field officers' appointments.

This is contrary to the spirit of military service, contrary to the sage wisdom expressed on this subject by the founders of the republic echoing and re-echoing down to us from the pages of the "Federalist."

Service and ability alone should govern.

And when are placed over their brother citizens, volunteers in the militia branch of military service, they must be men who can command respect. When they give a military order, it should be obeyed, or the non-obedience punished by some form of military disciplining. Discipline must be maintained so far as military matters are concerned. There is, however, another side than the mere military service. In order to keep the volunteers in the service, and make it worth while, a civil branch has been established, wherein officers and men are placed on greater equality and wherein the private funds of the companies, much as private funds of clubs, are disbursed. Many companies, most of them perhaps, maintain club-rooms and a club-spirit, to hold the volunteers together.

In this civil branch of the service the officers should be allowed to guide and to render final decision, but they should allow themselves to be guided by the men. It is the men who form the company, who contribute its company funds, and who, in the private affairs of the company, should prevail. It has been noted with regret that officers of the Guard have of late years forgotten the source of their epaulettes (election by the enlisted men) and have stopped to dictate to the men expenditures of funds, methods of procedure and direction of affairs arbitrarily and with utter disregard of the rights and wishes of the enlisted volunteers.

If the national militia is to be maintained along the lines of its best service, this system must be abolished; the quicker the better.

A well regulated national militia is a necessity, strategically and economically. Let it be properly maintained and conducted.



Indoor Baseball

By C. D. Crowther

YOURS of 1st inst. regarding indoor baseball only reached me yesterday, and as I have to leave for Seattle tonight, and will be absent for a week or ten days, I can simply give you a very rough and homely idea of my recollections of the game as played by Company "C."

It seems to me that an old member of the company considered it just as much a part of his duty to play the game as to learn the manual of arms and other duties required of a soldier, and when I was a member of that highly esteemed organization, a position on the baseball team was fought for with as much zeal and conscientious hard work as that displayed by members seeking to compose the "crack drill" squad, or to be numbered in the rifle team, and a close scrutiny of the company's records will reveal the fact that the members of the various teams were not only regular attendants at drill, but that they were also numbered amongst the best soldiers in the regiment, and many of them rose from private in the rear rank to the command of their company.

When war was declared with Spain, eight of the nine members composing the team during the winter of 1897-1898 were found enlisted in Company "C," 13th Minn. Vol., and the fact that one of them was the captain, another the second lieutenant, three were sergeants, two others were corporals, and only one a private, should be sufficient evidence to show that in playing the game they had not let it interfere with their duties as soldiers, and that they were not found wanting when the company needed their services. I make this statement for the reason that on several occasions when earnest efforts were made to obtain certain concessions to further the cause of indoor baseball, it was always contended by certain officers that it interfered with the other duties which a soldier was called upon to perform. I believe a large majority of the old members will bear me out when I state that indoor baseball did more good for the Guard than anything else.

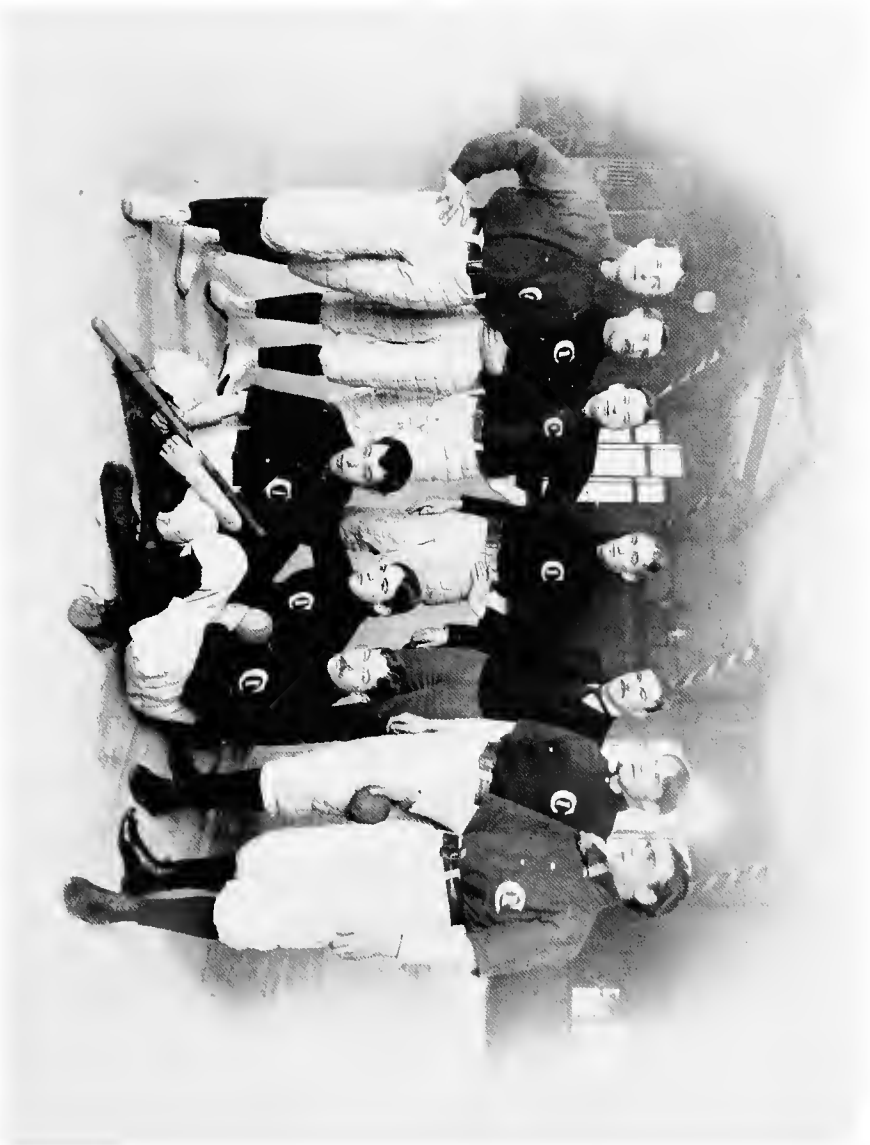
My first experience with the game was when I joined Company "C," in the fall of 1892. They then had a very strong and successful team, and had been playing the game some years previous to that time. I believe

History of Company "C"

Company "C" had the first team in Minnesota, although I cannot speak authoratively on this point, but I will state, without fear of contradiction, that they popularized the game and displayed more interest in its welfare than any other organization. I believe when I first joined the company Ex-Captain Ben. W. Rising was the pitcher, and Al. Fisher the catcher. Mr. Fisher was, to my notion, the greatest indoor baseball catcher that ever played the game in Minnesota. Captain J. F. Snow was the second baseman, and both he and Fisher were conspicuous by the marvelous plays they used to make. It was an old saying then that a foul tick meant out with Fisher behind the bat, and that a runner had no more chance of stealing second than a foreigner has to become president of this glorious republic.

I do not know of any year when I was a member of the company that it was not in first place so far as indoor baseball was concerned, and while they always had an exceedingly strong team, I believe their strongest aggregation of players was in the winter of 94-95, when the team lined up about as follows: Fisher, catcher; N. C. Robinson, pitcher; G. K. Sheppard, first base; Snow, second base; Cook, third base; Bennett and C. M. Barlow, shortstops; Fred Robinson and Arthur B. White, outfielders.

Captain Benj. W. Rising was the first pitcher I remember, and he was succeeded by Major Robinson, who in those days had a very deceptive drop ball and unlimited speed. The company played some very scientific and exciting games every year I was connected with the Guard, but unquestionably the greatest game it ever participated in was played at Faribault, Minn., in the spring of 1897, and that game was probably the most noteworthy in the history of indoor baseball. "Bones" Clark, who was manager of Company "I" team, of Minneapolis, had received a challenge from Company "B," of Faribault, to play that organization for the championship of the state. Clark evidently had not sufficient faith in his aggregation to warrant him to believe they could deliver the goods, and while the game was advertised as being between Companies "I" and "B," it contained, nevertheless, but two Company "I" players, the other seven being members of "C" Company, viz: N. C. Robinson, J. F. Snow, H. E. Cook, C. M. Barlow, Harry Bennett, F. C. Robinson and A. B. White. On this occasion I officiated as one of the umpires. We were opposed to probably the most wonderful pitcher the game of indoor baseball had ever produced. His name, I believe, was Quimby, and up to that time "B" Company, of Faribault, had shut out every team they had played against, and unquestionably



Company "C" Indoor Baseball Team



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expected us to meet the same fate. Nine full innings of perfect ball were played without a run being scored. In the tenth inning Capt. Snow got passed to first; he thereupon made a steal for second, and were it not for the fact that the catcher threw high, he would have died there. Snow slid for the bag and the second baseman let the ball get away from him, and it went sailing out into the outfield. Snow was on his feet immediately, and by a wonderful sprint and a most remarkable slide, beat the throw home by the fraction of a second. In those days Snow was the quickest man on bases I have ever seen, and I do not believe any other member of the team would have made home safely on the play. Both pitchers twirled the games of their lives, and no teams ever gave pitchers better support. I believe 24 men were struck out by Quimby, and that Robinson captured 22 scalps. They seemed to be possessed with evil spirits, and every batter was at their mercy. Every member of our team played star ball, and it would be unjust to make special mention of the work of any individual member as excelling that of any other player, for every chance was accepted without the semblance of an error. There were two plays made at critical points in the game which are still very vivid in my mind. With a man on third base and two out, the ball was driven hard and low by one of the Faribault batters and struck shortstop Bennett on the shins, and caromed off toward second base. Barlow sprung for the ball, made a perfect pick-up and shot the ball over to first in time to catch the batter. In the tenth inning, with a man on second base, and only one out, a short fly was sent out to right field. White was unable to reach it in time to gather it in, but he made a wonderful scoop and returned the ball so quickly to the home plate that Snow was able to tag the runner and get the ball over to third base in time to catch the player who had batted the ball out, thus completing about the prettiest double play I ever saw.

During all the time I had the pleasure of serving in Company "C," a very lively interest was manifested in the game, but it was played more extensively in the Philippines than anywhere else. We thought it was all up with indoor baseball when we went there, but upon calling upon our friend, Mr. Chinaman, and getting him interested in the fact that here was a chance to make some "easy money," he was soon furnishing the necessary paraphernalia, and he did a good, thriving business, for after we once got started, every member of the company became an enthusiast, and there was something doing at all times, from reveille to taps, and even our old friend

History of Company "C" ---

"Buck" Stephenson became quite a star member of one of the various and sundry teams, and attained quite a little notoriety as a pitcher. During the long and trying days when we served on the Provost Guard, in the tough Tondo district, indoor baseball (which, by the way, we played in an open vacant block opposite our barracks) was the only pleasure we had, and how it helped to relieve the dull monotony of police duty, the members of the company at that time can best attest, and it also helped to keep us in first-class shape physically, and kept us away from all temptations. After we began playing the game, various companies of our own and other regiments took it up, and there were a number of very spirited and exciting contests pulled off in that far distant and never-to-be-forgotten land.

I believe, among all the star players that our company turned out, Al. Fisher heads the list. He was a more remarkable catcher than J. F. Snow, and the younger generation have had ample opportunity to witness the latter's work behind the bat. I believe Major Robinson was our best pitcher, although the good work performed by Harry Cook and Harry Lyon is also worthy of favorable comment. Cook and Snow were without question the best second basemen our teams ever possessed, and I should accord the shortstop honors to Lyon and Barlow, and think before Geo. Sheppard was injured he was unquestionably the peer of all our first basemen. But while the above mentioned players were shining lights in their various positions, there were also a number of others who were far above the average player. I attribute the company's success at the game in the past to the fact that they made a deep study of team work; they were also, as a rule, natural hitters and took advantage of every opportunity to advance a base; also on account of the loyalty of the men to their company and their ambition for its success.

In the early 90's our hardest and best games were played with Company "I" of Minneapolis, and the sport was always absolutely clean, which was due to the fact that both teams contained refined and gentlemanly players, and the best of good will existed, and I can truthfully say, a Company "C" man received a more cordial welcome at the hands of Company "I" than a member of any other organization, and up to the time I left the Guard, and during our service in the Philippines, the utmost loyalty always existed between these two companies.

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I sincerely hope the future generation will be fond adherents of the game, and that they will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors, and even if they should not be so successful, I have enough confidence in my old company to know they will always strive, no matter what they undertake to do, to do it with a proper spirit and in a clean and honorable manner.

Every old member feels a pride in Company "C" and its achievements, and the friends I made while playing on the indoor baseball team are my best friends today, and I want none better.





The "Rookie's" Arrival

By Lambert F. Fairchild

YOU to the fourth tent down the line!" a familiar voice hailed me, and then I knew that I really was in camp. And I welcomed the dawning fact. Thirty minutes on that Lake City 'bus, and the cry of "To the lake with him!" would have rung in my ears with the same lively sense of appreciation with which a fallen angel would grasp and drain a proffered cup of fresh spring water.

Then to the tent in question, haled before an impromptu court-martial and as promptly fined "three bottles," because, forsooth, I had not walked down from town. And the only satisfaction I have ever received, or in fact wished for, was to play the same game upon the next unfortunate arrival.

Next, to the tent of the company commander, and in the brief interview which followed, I learned how to salute and address my captain—and learned my lesson well. The tent to which I was assigned was already tenanted by two reckless young scapegraces, whose subsequent performances still fill me with wonder. For upon retiring for our beauty sleep, a floor, bare save for scattered clothes, met the eye, but the morning's glad sunlight invariably revealed the presence of from three to six empty beer bottles under my cot. And I'll take my Bible oath that I was not responsible, yet on the other hand, a man must needs have been bred in the very air of suspicion to doubt the assertions of innocence of my bunkies, when gazing into their fresh and fair young faces, and the azure depths of their guileless eyes.

A brief session about a fire in the company street, songs and tales of varied hues, a vaudeville sketch entitled "The Two Samaritans," in which two of our boys amused us by their endeavors, in all seriousness mark you, to induce each the other to retire for the night, winding up with an imitation of a "total immersion" baptism.

Then to bed, to sleep the dreamless slumber of the just till reveille should wake us to as glad a morn as man may spend, glorying in the fresh,



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cool air, in the beauty of the sun-kissed crescent of old Diamond Bluff, and delighting in the martial ardor with which we greeted our round of military duty.

The hour is late, the sun has set,
And silence reigns supreme;
The flickering candle light below,
Above, the moon's broad beam.
But hark! from o'er the stilly night
The bugle's notes are heard,
From Diamond Bluff to Frontenac,
Like the night song of a bird.
From sweet, sad songs of long ago
To the ringing call to fight;
And then the gentle lullaby,
The trumpeter's good-night.
So once again Queen Quiet reigns,
Our senses lulled in sleep;
As we the people's rights may guard,
So God our souls may keep.



Rifle Records

By Lieut. Arthur E. Clark, Jr.

IN the matter of rifle practice, Company C has stood among the first in the different military organizations of the state. A summary of the records of its members in individual matches, and of those who have been chosen as members of different rifle teams, also of the matches in which the company team has participated, will, without doubt, interest all the friends and ex-members of the company.

The following short outline will give one an idea of the work thus performed by the company members in this important branch of the military service.

In 1886, at the annual encampment at White Bear Lake, Company C was awarded the colonel's gold medal for qualifying the largest number of sharpshooters—seven of the company's members having made the required percentage for that class.

On September 1, 1886, the company team, represented by T. L. Wann, E. H. Whitcomb, A. E. Chantler, and S. Blakely, defeated a similar team representing Company I of Minneapolis, by a score of 434 to 389. The match was for the championship of the two cities.

On September 16, 1886, Lieut. Chantler of Company C won the Fairmont prize, defeating 38 competitors.

September 16, 1886, the Pillsbury cup was won by the Company C team, represented by Lieut. S. Blakely, Lieut. A. E. Chantler. Private E. H. Whitcomb, Sergt. J. C. Shandrew, Sergt. W. B. Neal and Private T. L. Wann. The score made by Company C in this match—347—has never been bettered by a team of six men firing the same number of shots in any match contested in this state.

In 1886, at the annual election of officers of the Minnesota National Guard Rifle Association, Lieut. Chantler of Company C was chosen president and Private E. H. Whitcomb of Company C secretary and treasurer.

In 1887 Company C had two men on the 1st regiment team—Lieut. Chantler and Private Moreland, the 1st regiment team winning the state trophy. Lieut. Chantler's score was the highest of any member of the winning team.



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On October 11, 1887, Lieut. Chantler won the Reeve match against 10 competitors; had the highest score in the Inter-state match, when the team representing Wisconsin was defeated by the Minnesota team; won the Stillwater match against 25 competitors; was third in the St. Paul match, and first in the continuous match of that year.

At the annual election of officers, Lieut. Chantler was again chosen president of the National Guard Rifle Association for a second term.

Company C had two members on the team of 10 representing Minnesota at the International rifle match held in Chicago, where the Minnesota representatives secured second and third places in the only two matches in which it participated.

On September 27, 1888, the team representing Company C in the Pillsbury match, consisting of Corp. Iverson, Corp. Moreland, Capt. Chantler, Sergt. Bailly, Sergt. Stevenson and Priv. Neal, was again victorious, winning with 29 points to spare over Company A of Minneapolis, which was second.

On September 28, 1888, in the Company Team match of the state, contested at the Rifle Association tournament at Fort Snelling, Company C's team defeated Company G of Red Wing, Company A of Minneapolis, and Company K of Stillwater; this match was for the state company team trophy. At the annual election in 1888, Capt. Chantler was again chosen president.

On September 29, 1888, the team of six, representing Company C in the military team match of the Western Rifle Association, won first place by a score of 421.

In the State Enlisted Men's match, held at Lake City September 14, 1889, Priv. D. Moreland, of Company C, was second, Priv. E. H. Whitcomb was third, Corp. W. P. Neal fourth, and Priv. F. C. Bailly was fifth. There were 51 competitors in this match.

In the State Company Team match held on September 14, 1889, there were seven competing teams, the team representing Company C winning first place by a score of 375 against 346 for Company G of Red Wing, which team was second in the contest.

In September, 1890, the Pillsbury cup was won for the third time by the team of six men representing Company C, and the trophy now adorns the Company room as the property of the command.

August 29, 1891, the company team of seven men, consisting of Lieut. Iverson, Lieut. Neal, Privs. Whitcomb, Moreland, Smith, Bailly and Wood

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won the State Company Team match, with a total score of 1172 to 1113, for its nearest competitor.

August 30, 1891, the same team won the Red Wing trophy, offered for competition by company teams of six men.

August 31, 1891, Lieut. Neal won the St. Paul match, defeating 24 competitors.

August 31, 1891, Priv. E. H. Whitcomb made highest score, Chantler Badge, 25 competitors.

September 1, 1891, Lieut. Neal won the Collins badge, defeating 24 competitors,

Members of the company have secured first honors in many other rifle matches held in the state since the contests above referred to, and the company now has its own rifle range within 25 minutes ride from the armory.

During the years from 1891 to 1898, the company team did not participate in any matches of importance, but had many men on the 1st Infantry and the State Rifle teams. For three consecutive years, Company C furnished seven men on the 1st Infantry team.

During the years 1898 and 1899 the company was in the service of the United States.

1900

In the first year of its reorganization after the war with Spain, Company C at the annual encampment held at Lake city, qualified one sharpshooter and two marksmen. At the fall shoot, held in September, Corp. David H. Kimball secured fifth place, and Private Arthur E. Clark, Jr., seventh place, on the 1st Infantry rifle team. In the competition between the three infantry teams, one from each regiment, Corp. Kimball made the third highest score on the 1st Infantry team. In the competition for places on the state rifle team, held next day, Private Clark secured ninth place on the team composed of twelve men and four alternates.

RECORD BY YEARS

1901

During this year the company qualified one marksman at camp, Sergt. David H. Kimball, who was also chosen as a member of the 1st Infan-



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try team and made sixth place on the team in its annual match with the other two regiments, held in September. In the competition for places on the state team, Sergt. Kimball secured a position as alternate.

1902

This year the company made much improvement in its rifle work and showed that its training received in the past had begun to bear fruit, it qualified one distinguished marksman, two sharpshooters and four marksmen.

Sergt. William B. Burlingham having qualified as sharpshooter for five years, won the badge and title of "distinguished marksman." Private Arthur E. Clark, Jr., was selected as a member on the 1st Infantry rifle team. In the competition between the first, second and third infantry teams, he made first place on his team, and third place among the thirty men firing. In the shoot for places on the state rifle team, held next day Private Clark made ninth place on the team.

1903

In 1903 the company still continued on the up grade and by the increase in the number of marksmen it was plain that the company was showing continued improvement; the company having one sharpshooter and seven marksmen qualified at camp and upon the home range to its credit. At the fall shoot of the National Guard, held early in September, Sergt. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., was selected as a member of the 1st Infantry rifle team. In the competition between the three infantry teams he made second place on his team. He was also one of the men chosen to compete for places on the state rifle team— making third place on the team. This fall an interstate match was held between Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa state rifle teams. Sergt. Clark made the highest total aggregate score and the best skirmish run of the Minnesota men, securing first place on his team.

1904

1904 demonstrated that Company C once more forged to the front in rifle work, more men receiving decorations for excellence in marksmanship during this year than any year in the history of the company. One expert rifleman, and 29 marksmen stood to its credit at the end of the season.

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Second Lieut. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., made the highest aggregate score of any member of the Minnesota Guard for this year, securing for this company the honor of again having one of its members at the head of the National Guard in marksmanship.

In a match held during the annual encampment at Lake City in July of this year, a team of seven men from each of the St. Paul companies, C, D and E, shot for a cup presented to the St. Paul battalion of the Guard by Dr. A. W. Miller. Company C won this match by seven points over Company D, Company E standing third.

The following men composed the team:

Capt. J. F. Snow	Corp. Michael A. Barry
Lieut. G. K. Sheppard	Priv. Moneriff M. Cochran
Lieut. A. E. Clark, Jr.	Priv. Arthur A. Dorn
First Sergt. F. A. Tiffany	

At the fall shoot Lieut. Clark was chosen as a member of the 1st Infantry team, and in the competition between the three infantry teams, made second place on his team. The following day he secured first place among the 25 men chosen to compete for positions on the state team, leading the nearest man by 21 points.

To stimulate greater interest in rifle work among its members, Mr. E. A. Brown of St. Paul, in 1903, presented to the company a beautiful gold medal to be competed for annually by all members of the company until won three times, when it will become the personal property of the man thus winning it. The first year Capt. John F. Snow had the highest total score on the home range for the year, thus being the first man to win the medal.

The following year, 1904, Lieut. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., won the medal.

The shooting for this medal has aroused much keen rivalry among members of the company, and has done much to increase the interest in rifle work.

It will be seen by this short resume that Company C has carried off its full share of honors in the marksmen line of work during its existence as a company of the National Guard. Many of its members and ex-members have gained high honors in rifle work and places upon different rifle teams, and have always stood well up to the front. Company C may well be proud of its record in rifle work.

As Company C has had the distinction of having one or more men on the Minnesota State Rifle Team every year in which a team was selected—



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an honor which no other company in the state can claim—it would not be amiss at this time to give in brief an account of these teams, with a record of the teams and the names of Company C men who won positions on them.

MINNESOTA STATE RIFLE TEAM FOR 1887

First Lieut. Alfred E. Chantler, Member.

Priv. David Moreland, Alternate.

The Washburn trophy was won by this team on October 8, 1887, in a contest between Minnesota and Wisconsin, held at Fort Snelling. The aggregate score of the Minnesota team was 959 points, and of the Wisconsin team 915 points. The team was composed of twelve men and four alternates.

FOR 1888

Capt. Alfred E. Chantler, Member.

First Lieut. John C. Shandrew, Alternate,
former sergeant in Company C.

The Washburn trophy was won a second time by the Minnesota team on September 28, 1888, in a contest between Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, held at Fort Snelling. The aggregate total scores of the three teams were as follows: Minnesota, 984; Wisconsin, 964; Iowa, 846. But the the following year, owing to a protest of the Adjutant-general of Wisconsin, Gen. John H. Mullen waived Minnesota's claim to the trophy, and the score was wiped out. This team was composed of twelve men and four alternates.

FOR 1890

Col. Alfred E. Chantler, Member,
former captain of Company C.

Priv. Edward H. Whitcomb, Alternate.

The third interstate match for the Washburn trophy was held at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin; on September 12, 1890, teams from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan participating. The trophy was won by Minnesota for a third time (officially the second time) after a close contest. The team was composed of ten men and four alternates.

Minnesota, 2,384; Wisconsin, 2,378; Illinois, 2,366; Iowa, 2,296; Michigan, 2,225.

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FOR 1891

Second Lieut. Wilbur B. Neal, Member.

Priv. Edward H. Whitcomb, Member.

Priv. Frank C. Bailly, Member.

The fourth interstate match for the Washburn trophy was held at Springfield, Illinois, on September 8, 1891, between the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. The trophy was awarded to Illinois on the following scores: Illinois, 2,677; Wisconsin, 2,669; Minnesota, 2,582; Iowa, 2,538. This team was composed of ten men and four alternates.

FOR 1900

Priv. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., Member.

No interstate match was held this year, the ten men holding the best scores in each regiment were selected to contest for places on the team. The twelve best men and four alternates were chosen.

FOR 1901

Sergt. David H. Kimball, Alternate.

No interstate match was held this year. Twelve men and four alternates composed the team.

FOR 1902

Priv. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., Member.

This year no interstate match was held. The team was composed of of the same number of men and selected in the same way as 1900 and 1901.

FOR 1903

Sergt. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., Member.

The fifth interstate match for the Washburn trophy was held on September 23 and 24. Teams from Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota competing. The trophy was won for the third time by Illinois team with the following score: The teams were composed of twelve men and four alternates. Illinois, 2,351; Minnesota, 2,148; Iowa, 2,134.

FOR 1904

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., Member.

No interstate competition was participated in this year. The team was composed of twelve men and four alternates, being selected as in former years.



R i f l e R e c o r d s

The members of Company C who secured positions on the state team always fulfilled the duty which their selection imposed. Never in any match were they found wanting, but stood well up and worked for the best interests of the team. Company C has always been represented on the 1st Infantry rifle team each year, and there, as well as on the state team, their presence has strengthened the team.

During Company C's service in the National Guard it has qualified one "Expert Rifleman," three "Distinguished Marksmen," thirteen "Sharpshooters," and 142 "Marksmen."

Following is a list of those who are entitled to the decorations—with the different years in which the qualifications were made, as near as can be obtained from the records in the adjutant-general's office:

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Second Lieutenant Arthur E. Clark, Jr., qualified in 1904.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

William B. Burlingham, sergeant, 1896, 1897, 1900, 1901, 1902.
Wilbur B. Neal, second lieutenant, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1902, 1903, 1904.
Edward H. Whitcomb, 1886, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1899, 1900, 1902.

SHARPSHOOTERS

Frank C. Bailly, 1885, 1886.	David Moreland, 1887.
Sheldon Blakely, captain, 1885, 1886.	Radcliff, 1885.
Alfred E. Chantler, captain, 1885, 1886,	Benjamin W. Rising, captain, 1893.
1887, 1889, 1890.	John C. Shandrew, sergeant, 1885, 1886,
Arthur E. Clark, Jr., second lieutenant,	1888.
1900, 1902, 1903, 1904.	William C. Smiley, lieutenant, 1896.
Louis E. Fairchild, 1885, 1886.	Terrell E. Smith, 1896.
William C. Harris, 1896.	Leslie T. Wann, 1885, 1886.

MARKSMEN

1885	Sergeant Smith, 1885, 1886.
Corporal Stevenson, 1885, 1886.	Private Curtiss, 1885.
Lieutenant Craig, 1885, 1886.	Private Frost, 1885.
Corporal Shank, 1885, 1886.	Musician Schakke, 1885.
Private Casserly, 1885.	Sergeant A. P. Bateham, 1886.
Private Hawkes, 1885, 1886.	Private R. L. Winne, 1886.
Corporal Cary, 1885.	Sergeant H. C. Braden, 1886.
Private Van Duzee, 1885.	Private A. J. W. Lufsky, 1886.
Capt. Dawson, 1885, 1886.	Private W. S. Hale, 1886.
Private Brickhall, 1885, 1886.	Private Wann, 1885.
Private Knowles, 1885.	Private C. C. Fairchild, 1885.
Private Severance, 1885.	Lieut. Blakely, 1885.
	Private Whitcomb, 1885.

History of Company "C"

MARKSMEN—CONTINUED

1887	1891-1892
Captain S. Blakely, 1887.	No records.
Second Lieutenant F. C. Bailey, 1887.	
Sergeant S. O. Merrill, 1887.	1893
Corporal J. M. Hawkes, 1887.	Corporal Richardson.
Corporal R. L. Winne, 1887.	Sergeant Cox.
Private A. P. Bateham, 1887.	Sergeant T. E. Smith.
Private W. H. Hart, 1887.	Private Wilson.
Private E. H. Whitcomb, 1887.	Private McCarthy.
	Lieutenant Perkins.
1888	1894
Second Lieutenant C. A. Van Duzee, 1888.	Private T. E. Smith.
Sergeant H. C. Braden, 1888.	Captain B. W. Rising.
Sergeant R. L. Winne, 1888.	Lieutenant W. M. Perkins.
Sergeant J. M. Hawkes, 1888.	Sergeant A. B. Cox.
Corporal D. Moreland, 1888.	
Corporal W. S. Hall, 1888.	1895
Private F. C. Bailey, 1888, 1889.	Lieutenant W. A. Perkins.
Private H. S. Meeker, 1888.	Private F. R. Breed.
Private A. McNally, 1888.	Lieutenant C. J. Bunker.
Private C. C. Warren, 1888.	Sergeant W. C. Smiley.
Corporal S. G. Iverson, 1888.	Corporal E. R. Simons.
	Corporal E. J. Bobleter.
1889	Private F. C. Robinson.
Lieutenant Van Duzee.	Private R. A. Irlan.
Lieutenant Merrill.	Private J. A. Stout.
Sergeant Winne.	Private V. I. McCue.
Sergeant Iverson.	Private L. L. Lee.
Corporal Kelly.	Private H. H. Bennett.
Corporal Hawkes.	
Private Fairchild.	1896
Private Baden.	Sergeant E. R. Simons.
Private W. B. Neal.	Sergeant F. C. Robinson.
Private Harris.	Corporal B. McCue.
Private Stevenson.	Private W. W. Lines.
Private Stivers.	
Private D. Moreland.	1897
1890	Private A. F. Kavanaugh.
First Lieutenant S. G. Iverson.	Corporal J. J. Strutzel.
Second Lieutenant W. B. Neal.	Private J. M. Hefner.
Private E. H. Whitcomb.	Sergeant O. Schaffer.
Private F. C. Bailly.	Lieut. W. M. Perkins.
Private D. Moreland.	
Private T. E. Smith.	1898

Classification made while in U. S. Army.

R i f l e R e c o r d s

MARKSMEN—CONTINUED

1899

Classification made while in U. S. Army.

1900

Corporal David H. Kimball.
Private Gustav C. Scholer.

1901

Sergeant David H. Kimball

1902

First Sergeant Fred C. Robinson.
Sergeant David H. Kimball.
Private Charles R. Mearham
Private Edward H. Nolting.

1903

First Lieutenant George K. Sheppard.
Second Lieutenant Fred C. Robinson.
Sergeant David H. Kimball.
Corporal Edward O. Wergedahl.
Private Michael W. Barry.
Private Charles A. Campbell.
Private Joseph R. Vance.

1904

Captain John F. Snow.
First Lieutenant George K. Sheppard.
First Sergeant Frederick A. Tiffany.
Sergeant Clinton S. Colledge.
Sergeant Arnold Arneson.
Sergeant Lynne W. Eddy.
Sergeant William M. Brack.
Corporal Julius B. Frankel.
Corporal Michael W. Barry.
Musician Marshall W. Zeno.
Private Richard E. Andrews.
Private Albert J. Berry.
Private Harry M. Breslin.
Private Moncrieff M. Cochran.
Private Arthur A. Dorn.
Private Harold K. Edwards.
Private Arthur G. Edgerton.
Private Harry Felberbaum.
Private Jacob Felberbaum.
Private Hiram D. Frankel.
Private Charles A. Fullen.
Private Edward M. Gallagher.
Private Charles C. Ives.
Private Harold C. Kerr.
Private John L. McCool.
Private Edward W. McLean.
Private Roy L. Morgan.
Private Frank Sontra.
Private Frank J. Vogtli.



Lieut. A. E. Clark, Jr.



Original and Present Rosters

ORIGINAL ROSTER

OFFICERS

1st Lieut., W. B. Bend.	5th Sergt., C. F. Sibley.
Capt., C. S. Bunker.	1st Corp., C. P. Marvin.
2nd Lieut., W. H. Oxley.	2nd Corp., Herman Scheffer.
1st Sergt., F. P. Wright.	3rd Corp., H. R. Lyon.
2nd Sergt., C. B. Howe.	4th Corp., T. R. Forbes.
3rd Sergt., Thos. Cochran, Jr.	5th Corp., Walter Hewett.
4th Sergt., W. M. Becker.	6th Corp., W. W. Leonard.

PRIVATEES

Baldwin, T. S.	McKey, Jos.
Chittenden, E. S.	McKey, C. D.
Davenport, Jas., Jr.	Myers, T. B.
Finch, Sherman	Moore, J. P.
Frohne, F. W.	Pearce, W. G.
Hamilton, E. F.	Potts, C. J.
Horton, H. H.	Stephenson, B. W.
Keogh, Frank	Walsh, S. B.
Livingston, Crawford	Walsh, John R.
Mathes, T. E.	Willis, J. W.

PRESENT ROSTER

OFFICERS

Capt., John F. Snow.	Sergt., Harlan G. Grosseup.
1st Lieut., George K. Sheppard.	Corp., Lambert F. Fairchild.
2nd Lieut., Arthur E. Clark, Jr.	Corp., Julius B. Frankel.
1st Sergt., Frederick A. Tiffany.	Corp., Edward M. Gallagher.
Q. M. Sergt., Clinton S. Colledge.	Corp., Hiram D. Frankel.
Sergt., Arnold Arneson.	Corp., Jacob Filberbaum.
Sergt., Lynne W. Eddy.	Corp., Frank Sontra.
Sergt., William M. Brack.	

GROUP OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



Corp. Frank Sontra

Sergt. Wm. M. Brack

Corp. L. F. Fairchild

Sergt. L. W. Eddy

Corp. H. D. Frankel
(Editor-in-Chief)

Corp. E. M. Gallagher

Sergt. H. G. Grosscup

Sergt. A. Arnason

1st Sergt. F. A. Tiffany



Original and Present Rosters

PRIVATEES

Musician, John M. Finkelson.	Private, Fullen, Charles A.
Musician, Marshall W. Zeno.	Private, Gaskell, Chester W.
Artificer, James Samuel.	Private, Ives, Charles C.
Private, Anderson, Fred W.	Private, Kerr, Harold C.
Private, Andrist, William J.	Private, Kinney, Cleveland C.
Private, Baker, Samuel W.	Private, McCool, John L.
Private, Barry, Michael W.	Private, McLean, Edward W.
Private, Beatson, James R.	Private, Mearns, Bertram R.
Private, Beatson, John B.	Private, Miller, John R.
Private, Berry, Albert J.	Private, Morgan, Roy L.
Private, Brack, Raymond H.	Private, Neal, William H., Jr.
Private, Breslin, Harry M.	Private, Nelson, Nels A.
Private, Craig, William G.	Private, Payne, Arthur W.
Private, Deifell, John W.	Private, Peterson, Henry J.
Private, Desforges, Arthur J.	Private, Sadik, William G.
Private, Doyle, Frank I.	Private, Sloan, Jackson G.
Private, Edlund, Herbert T.	Private, Stegner, Dewayne O.
Private, Edwards, George F., Jr.	Private, Underwood, Harry, E.
Private, Edwards, Harold K.	Private, Voytli, Frank J.
Private, Ermatinger, Joseph J.	Private, Weaver, Robert
Private, Felberbaum, Harry	Private, Westhafer, George A
Private, Forsman, Sidney H.	



Philippine Roster

OFFICERS

Clarence G. Bunker, Capt.
John F. Snow, 1st Lieut.
John M. Smethurst, 2d Lieut.
George K. Sheppard, 1st Sergt.
James G. Wallace, Q. M. Sergt.
Fred C. Robinson, Sergt.
John McK. Heffner, Sergt.
John L. Phillips, Sergt.
Eugene B. Crandall, Sergt.
Walter E. DeLamere, Corp.
A. Frank Cavanaugh, Corp.
Edw. Jungbauer, Corp.
Charles T. DeLamere, Corp

Edwin D. Belden, Corp.
Charles D. Crowther, Corp.
James H. Fidds, Corp.
Bert W. Parsons, Corp.
Olin H. Espy, Corp.
Charles W. MacCormack, Corp.
Daniel F. McCarthy, Corp.
William M. Dunn, Corp.
Dennis J. McConville, Cook.
Robert S. Bouland, Musician
Sylvester G. Stark, Artificer.
Henry H. Tetzlaff, Wagoner.

PRIVATEES

George F. Anderson.
Victor A. Anderson.
Arnold Arneson.
Charles M. Barlow.
John F. Beasom.
Harry L. Beckjord.
Harry R. Bogart.
Charles W. Boxer.
William Brack.
William C. Brennan.
William C. Bruce.
Charles A. Campbell.
Williams Cochran.
Thomas S. Colcord.
Clinton S. Colledge.
Michael D. Collins.
William G. Compton.
Robert Cotton.
John E. Darmody.
Andrew Dickey.
Mark A. Durham.
Walter S. Elvidge.
Walter G. Finck.
Frans W. Fosberg.
William Frick.
Robert B. Hall.
R. W. E. Hasenwinkle.
Frank J. Kelly.

William F. Kern.
Patrick Kneasey.
Joseph F. Kritt.
Charles H. Lafever.
C. Wyman Lawrence.
L. Lester Lee.
Miles J. Leppen.
Henry W. Lyon.
William H. Mahar.
James J. Mullarkey.
Martin Munson.
Harry H. Oakes.
Carl I. Overton.
Oscar J. Pederson.
Thomas M. Phelan.
Harry Pomeroy.
William J. Ritchie.
Herbert C. Shannon.
George A. Smith.
Ira B. Smith.
William R. Stephenson.
Herbert E. Sweeney.
Guy H. Thayer.
Henry M. Wethy.
George Whitty.
Edward F. Wolterstorff.
George S. Wooding.
Paul I. Zimmerman.

Philippine Roster

DISCHARGED

Edmund R. Simons, 1st Sergt., by order, May 22, 1899.
Charles B. Gordan, Corp., by order, July 9, 1899.
David H. Kimball, Corp., by order, April 5, 1899.
Paul J. Beiber, by order, August 19, 1899.
Thomas F. Galvin, by order, August 31, 1899.
George T. Harris, disability, July 8, 1898.
John H. Henry, disability, July 14, 1898.
Herbert Hughes, by order, January 12, 1899.
John J. Kelly, by order, July 9, 1899.
Richard I. McKinney, by order, October 18, 1898.
Russell L. Moore, by order, March 9, 1899.
Peter M. Newgard, by order, January 27, 1899.
Arthur C. O'Brien, by order, June 27, 1899.
Arthur W. Rank, by order, April 27, 1899.
Edw. W. Robinson, by order, January 21, 1899.
Claude H. Still, by order, August 28, 1899.
Jas. M. S. Wilmot, disability, November 10, 1898.
John J. Young, by order, August 31, 1899.

TRANSFERRED

Joseph E. Groh, Musician, to N. C. Staff, Sept. 14, 1899.
Fred E. Andrews, to Hospital corps, June 18, 1898.
James R. Baptie, to Signal Corps, March 27, 1899.
William E. Gowling, to Signal Corps, March 10, 1899.

WOUNDED

Clarence G. Bunker, Capt., wounded in right hand and wrist at Manila, P. I., August 13, 1898.
Geo. K. Sheppard, 1st Sergt., wounded in right leg at Tondo District, P. I., February 23, 1899.
Chas. T. DeLamere, Corp., wounded in right knee at Bocaue, P. I., April 12, 1899.
Bert W. Parsons Corp., wounded in right hand at Mariquina Road, P. I., March 25, 1899.
Henry H. Tetzlaff, Wagoner, wounded in thumb at Manila, P. I., August 13, 1898.
Arnold Arenson, wounded in scalp at Mariquina Road, P. I., March 25, 1899.
Harry L. Beckjord, wounded in thumb at Bocaue, P. I., April 12, 1899.
Thos. F. Galvin, wounded in left shoulder at Manila, P. I., February 23, 1899.
Ira B. Smith, wounded in left breast at Manila, P. I., February 23, 1899.
Geo. S. Wooding, wounded in both thighs at Manila, P. I., February 23, 1899.
Jno. J. Young, wounded in face at Bocaue, P. I., April 11, 1899.

DEAD

Maurice P. Beaty, killed in action at Bocaue, P. I., April 11, 1899.
Joseph O. Daley, smallpox at Manila, P. I., October 5, 1898.
Jno. W. Flynt, dysentery at sea, May 14, 1899.
Herbert L. Keeler, diphtheria at Manila, P. I., May 16, 1899.
Wm. O. Martinson, smallpox at Manila, P. I., October 9, 1898.
Harry G. Watson, typhoid fever at Cavite, P. I., August 29, 1898.

History of Company "C"

EX-MEMBERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED COMMISSIONS IN OTHER COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS

Bunker, C. S., Inspector-General, N. G. S. M.
Bend, W. B., Brigadier-General commanding First Brigade, N. G. S. M.
Wright, F. P., Colonel Third Infantry, N. G. S. M.
Shandrew, J. C., First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, Third Infantry;
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry, N. G. S. M.; Colonel Third Infantry.
Van Duzee, C. A., First Lieutenant and Adjutant Third Infantry, N. G. S. M.
Major Third Infantry, Colonel Third Infantry; First Lieutenant and
Commissary, Third Infantry.
Chantler, A. E., Colonel and A. D. C., Governor's Staff; Inspector of Small
Arms Practice, N. G. S. M.
Shank, W. S., Captain Company G, First Infantry, Washington N. G.
Moore, J. P., Captain Company E, First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
Blakely, Wm., Captain Company E, First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
Merrill, S. O., Captain Company H, First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
Winne, R. L., Captain and Regimental Adjutant Third Infantry, M. N. G.;
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Third Infantry, M. N. G.; First
Lieutenant Company H, First Infantry, N. G. S. M.; First Lieutenant
and Commissary Sub. Third Infantry.
Kelly, W. J., Second Lieutenant Company H, First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
Knowles, J. P., First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Infantry; Captain and
Assistant Adjutant-General First Brigade, N. G. S. M.
Kennedy, J. P., Second Lieutenant Company A, First Battery, N. G. S. M.
Horton, H. H., Judge Advocate First Infantry, N. G. S. M.; First Lieuten-
ant and Judge Advocate Third Infantry, M. N. G.
Hart, W. H., Captain and Quartermaster First Brigade, N. G. S. M.
Dodson, W. P., Second Lieutenant Company C, First Infantry, Montana
National Guard,
Livingston, Crawford, Colonel, Governor's Staff.
Howe, C. B., Captain, Governor's Staff.
Davenport, Jas., Jr., Major and Regimental Surgeon First Infantry,
N. G. S. M.
Whitcomb, E. H., Major and Assistant Surgeon-General on General Staff,
M. N. G.

History of Company "C"

Bobleter, E J., Captain and Military Storekeeper; First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant Second Infantry, M. N. G.
 Rising, B. W., Captain and Assistant Inspector-General First Brigade, M. N. G.
 Smith, C. R., Captain and Quartermaster First Infantry, M. N. G.
 Robertson, J. S., First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Catlin, F. M., First Lieutenant and Judge Advocate, First Infantry, M. N. G.
 Braden, H. C., Major Third Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Coxe, A. B., Captain and Adjutant Third Infantry M. N. G.; First Lieutenant and Judge Advocate Third Infantry, M. N. G.; now First Lieutenant, U. S. A.
 O'Brien, R. D., First Lieutenant and Judge Advocate Third Infantry, M. N. G.
 Heffner, J. M., Captain Company F, Third Infantry, M. N. G.
 DeLamere, W. E., First Lieutenant Company F, Third Infantry, M. N. G.

EX-MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED ON NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

Stephenson, B. W., Color-Sergeant First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Fairchild, C. C., Sergeant-Major Third Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Radcliffe, E. S., Sergeant; Major Third Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Robertson, J. S., Sergeant-Major First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Keogh, Frank, Commissary Sergeant First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Ludlow, C. N., Quartermaster-Sergeant First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Hawks, J. M., Right General Guide, First Infantry, N. G. S. M.
 Phillips, John L., Battalion Sergeant-Major, First Infantry.

EX-MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AS LIEUTENANTS IN COMPANY "C"

Bend, W. B.	Sibley, C. F.	Craig, A. L.	Shank, W. S.
Oxley, W. H.	Becker, W. M.	Blakely, Sheldon	Van Duzee, C. A.
Wright, F. P.	Dawson, Wm., Jr.	Chantler, A. E.	Bailly, F. C.
	Merrill, S. O.	Neal, W. B.	



Complete Roster

A

Andrews, R. E.
Ahern, John
Arlington, Edward C.
Alexander, Frank A.
Amundson, William
Anderson, Edw. S.
Anderson, Geo. F.
Anderson, Victor A.
Andrews, Frank B.
Andrews, Fred E.
Andrews, Glen F.
Andreas, Richard E.
Appleton, Samuel A.
Armit, Edward
Arthur, Jas. W.
Austin, Jas. S.
Avery, A. W.

B

Barr, Harry N.
Babcock, Denver W.
Bailey, Harry
Bailly, Frank C.
Baker, John F.
Baldwin, Alonzo M., Jr.
Bannon, Michael E.
Baptie, James R.
Barlow, Chas. M.
Barron, Lewis E.
Barstow, G. Forrester
Barthel, H. R. Martin
Bateham, Anson P.
Bates, John G.
Beasom, John F.
Beatty, M. P.
Beaudin, Emery A.
Beck, Edwin F.
Becker, William M.
Beckjord, Harry I.
Belden, Edwin D.
Bell, John R.
Bend, William Bend
Bennett, H. H.
Bennett, John C.
Bisonette, William I.
Bieber, Paul J.
Bigelow, Lewis S.

Bigford, Frank A.
Biggs, George T.
Barchall, Ernest
Blakeley, George S.
Blakeley, Sheldon
Blakely, William
Bobleter, Edward J.
Bogart, Harry R.
Bohrer, Edward
Bole, James P.
Borden, Patrick H.
Boulard, Robert S.
Boxell, Harry J.
Boxell, James H.
Boxer, Charles W.
Boyden, Charles A.
Boyer, Maxine, Jr.
Boyle, Stephen S.
Braden, Herbert C.
Breed, F. R.
Breen, Frederick I.
Brennan, William C.
Brewster, George O.
Britton, C. Coleman
Briggs, George T.
Brownell, Lyle R.
Bruce, William C.
Bullen, Henry W.
Bunker, Charles S.
Bunker, Clarence G.
Burke, Mahon B.
Burlingham, William B.
Bushnell, Fred A.
Bushnell, Robert R.
Butterfield, Lee H.

C

Carey, Martin L.
Callan, Frank L.
Campbell, Charles C.
Campbell, Peter C.
Cary, William H.
Casserly, Joseph P.
Cathcart, Henry A.
Cayou, Thomas B.
Chantler, Alfred E.
Chase, Albert S.
Chase, Charles L.
Chatham, J. Fred

Chittenden, Edwin S.
Churchill, Walter L.
Clark, Frank R.
Clark, Orton H.
Cleveland, Harold S.
Cook, Harry E.
Coxe, Alex B.
Cobb, George C.
Cochran, Moncrief M.
Cochran, Thomas, Jr.
Cochran, William
Colcord, Thomas S.
Collins, M. D.
Compton, William G.
Conday, Stephen
Connolly, Maurice T.
Conrad, Edwin M.
Conway, William
Cotton, Claude G.
Cotton, Robert
Cottrell, Samuel P.
Covington, Julian C.
Craig, A. Lindsay
Crandall, Eugene B.
Crippen, Herbert S.
Crowthers, Charles D.
Cunningham, Shirley B.
Curtis, Thomas P.
Cusick, F. A.
Cuthbert, Fred C.

D

Daley, Joseph O.
Darmody, John E.
Darrach, John
Davenport, Alfred
Davenport, James, Jr.
Davidson, Harley, P.
Davies, Ernest W.
Davis, Sussex D.
Dawson, Samuel E.
Dawson, Wm.
Delamere, Charles T.
Delamere, Walter
Devitt, James
Dickerman, Walter H.
Dickey, Andrew
Dodge, Chas. C.
Dorn, Arthur A.

C o m p l e t e R o s t e r

Dodson, William P.
Donavan, Harry W.
Dorn, Arno A.
Dorsey, Robt. A.
Doherty, John A.
Drake, Harry B.
Dunn, Frank K.
Dunn, William M.
Durham, Mark A.

E

Eager, Robt. W.
Echart, Adelbert W.
Edgerton, Arthur G.
Edwards, William H.
Elvidge, Walter S.
Espy, Olin H.
Exley, Robt. E.
Exley, Robt. J.

F

Farrell, Robt.
Farmer, E. M.
Fairchild, Chas. C.
Fairchild, Louis E.
Farnham, Clarke T.
Fauntleroy, Cornelius H.
Fiddes, James H.
Finch, Sherman
Fink, Walter G.
Fischer, Chas. D.
Fisher, Allen S.
Flynt, John W.
Fockler, Louis H.
Forbes, Thos. R.
Fosberg, Frans W.
Fosbrok, Hugh E. W.
Foster, Geo. H.
Foster, Harry G.
Fowler, Chas. E.
Frick, William
Frohne, Frederick W.
Frenette, Jos.
Frost, Wm. A.

G

Galvin, Thos. F.
Garges, Milton
George, Van V.
George, Gilbert D.
Giddings, J. G.

Gilfillan, Percy K.
Gooderich, Chas. H.
Gordon, Charles B.
Gorham, Jas. H.
Gorman, Wm. H.
Gould, Albert W.
Gouser, David D.
Gowling, Wm. E.
Grant, Chas. B.
Greenhill, Frank J.
Greenlee, Harry L.
Griffin, Festly M.
Groh, Joseph E.
Gross, Chas. W.
Gundlach, Wm. H.

H

Hamilton, Geo.
Hayes, Geo. W.
Hagerty, F. J.
Haines, Albert G.
Hale, Walter S.
Hall, Newman T.
Hall, Robt. B.
Holman, John E.
Hamilton, Edward F.
Hamilton, Henry R. P.
Hanson, John A.
Harman, Chas. K.
Harris, Geo. T.
Harris, Wm. C.
Hart, Wm. H.
Hasenwinkle, R. W. E.
Hatch, Chas. S.
Hawks, Jos. M.
Heffner, J. McK.
Henry, John H.
Herman, Louis
Hewitt, Walter
Higgins, Clarence W.
Hildebrand, James C.
Hill, John S.
Hoffman, Harry S.
Horton, Hiler H.
Hokanson, O. N.
Hodges, Merritt A.
Hook, Clarence H.
Howatt, Harry B.
Howe, Allen
Howe, C. B.
Hughes, Herbert
Huntress, Wm. W.
Hurley, Frank V.

I

Ingalls, Walter M.
Irland, Robt. A.
Iverson, Saml. G.

J

Jasmin, Thomas
Jenkins, Francis A.
Jenzsch, Chas.
Jewell, Thos. P.
Johnson, Charles D.
Johnson, Chas. L. A.
Jones, Harry S.
Jones, Wm. M., Jr.
Jungbauer, Edw.

K

Kavanaugh, A. Frank
Keeler, Herbert L.
Kelly, Frank J.
Kelly, John J.
Kelly, Thos. C.
Kelly, Walter J.
Kendrick, Fred M.
Kennedy, Lawrence F.
Kennedy, Patrick J.
Kenworthy, Wm. E.
Keogh, Frank
Kern, Wm. F.
Kimberley, Leonard
Kidd, Robt. H.
Kimball, David H.
Kingsley, George
Kirke, Wm. T.
Klare, John P.
Klots, Ephraim D.
Kluckholm, F. H.
Kluge, Frederick R.
Kneasey, Patrick
Knowles, John P.
Koons, Walter W.
Kritta, Joseph F.

L

Lefever, Charles H.
Lally, Fred F.
Lamb, Horace A.
Larkin, James C.
Lathrop, Wm. P.
Lawrence, C. W.

History of Company "C"

Leonard, Wm. W.
Leonard, Frederick
Lee, Lester L.
Leppin, Miles J.
Lewis, Wm. W.
Listoe, A. C.
Livingston, Crawford
Loehr, Chas. D.
Lohker, Henry A.
Loring, Geo. W.
Lott, Kennedy F.
Lucier, Joseph O.
Ludlow, Chris. N.
Lufsky, Arthur J. W.
Lussier, Joseph
Lynch, John M.
Lynn, C. M.
Lyon, H. R.
Lyon, Harry W.

M

MacCormick, Chas. W.
MacKey, Wm. L.
MacLane, John
McCarthy, D. F.
McCaskey, James A.
McCaw, Daniel A.
McConville, Dennis J.
McCoole, Wm. H.
McCrea, Ezra E.
McCue, Joseph J.
McCue, Vincent
McDonnell, Daniel P.
McGowan, Wm. P.
McGuckin, H. M.
McGuire, T. H.
McKay, Jos.
McKey, Chas. D.
McKinney, Richard I.
McKinney, Richard T.
McNally, Andrew
Macumber, Chas. E.
Magin, Edward J.
Mahar, William H.
Markley, John J.
Martin, Wm. E.
Martin, Harry L.
Marvin, Chas. P.
Martinson, William O.
Mason, Wm. M.
Mathes, Theodore E.
Meacham, Chas. R.
Mead, LaRue T.

Meeker, Horace S.
Merrill, Frank
Merrill, Geo. K.
Merrill, Spencer O.
Miles, Henry S.
Mitchell, Chas. R.
Moehrl, Ernest F. W.
Moore, Jas. T.
Moore, Russell
Moore, Stewart L.
Morcland, David
Morrison, J. G.
Mullaney, Bernard J.
Mullarkey, James J.
Mullen, Daniel, Jr.
Muller, J. Henry
Mulligan, Lee B.
Munson, Martin
Musser, Harry B.
Myers, Jacob
Myers, Theo. B.

N

Nash, Chas. H. V.
Nagle, Wm. E.
Napier, Wm. A. W.
Neal, Walter K.
Neal, Wilbur B.
Nelson, Charles W.
Nelson, Robert J.
Nelson, Henry
Nelson, Walter C. W.
Nelson, Wolfred
Newgard, Peter M.
Newhart, Albert G.
Nienhauser, Albert F.
Noble, Albert E.
Nolting, Edward H.
Norwood, E. E.
Noyes, Albert L.
Nuttall, Arthur C.

O

O'Brien, Arthur C.
O'Brien, Richard D.
O'Connell, John Thomas
O'Toole, Michael J.
Oakes, Harry H.
Olds, Fred A.
Overton, Carl I.
Oxley, William H.

P

Parker, Geo. B.
Parmeter, John S.
Parsons, Bert W.
Patterson, Harold S.
Paulson, Peter
Perkins, Warren M.
Pearce, Wm. G.
Peterson, Oscar
Phelan, Thomas M.
Phillips, John L.
Picha, Joseph
Pilcher, Arthur H.
Pomeroy, Harry
Potts, Chas. J.
Procter, Wm. R.

R

Radeliff, Edwin S.
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 Trinkley, Edw. M.
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Y

Yeaton, Harrison T.
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Z

Zimmerman, Albert
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Credit too, must be given to the St. Paul Roofing, Cornice and Ornament Company for their strikingly beautiful design and the perfection of their workmanship. It is gratifying to local pride to know that a St. Paul firm was accounted worthy of putting on the finishing touch which was to make or ruin the magnificent hall, and that they justified the confidence reposed in them.

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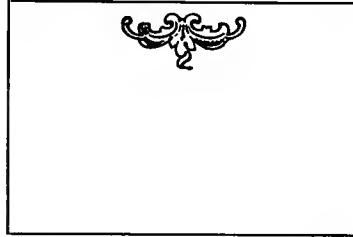
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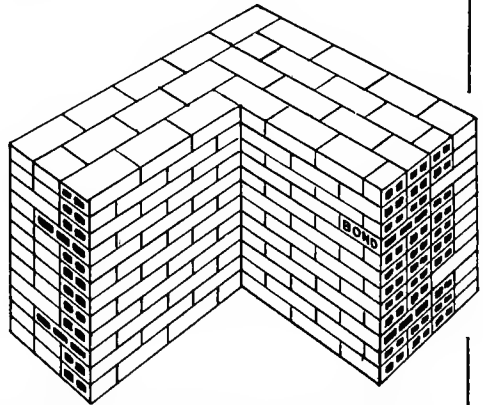
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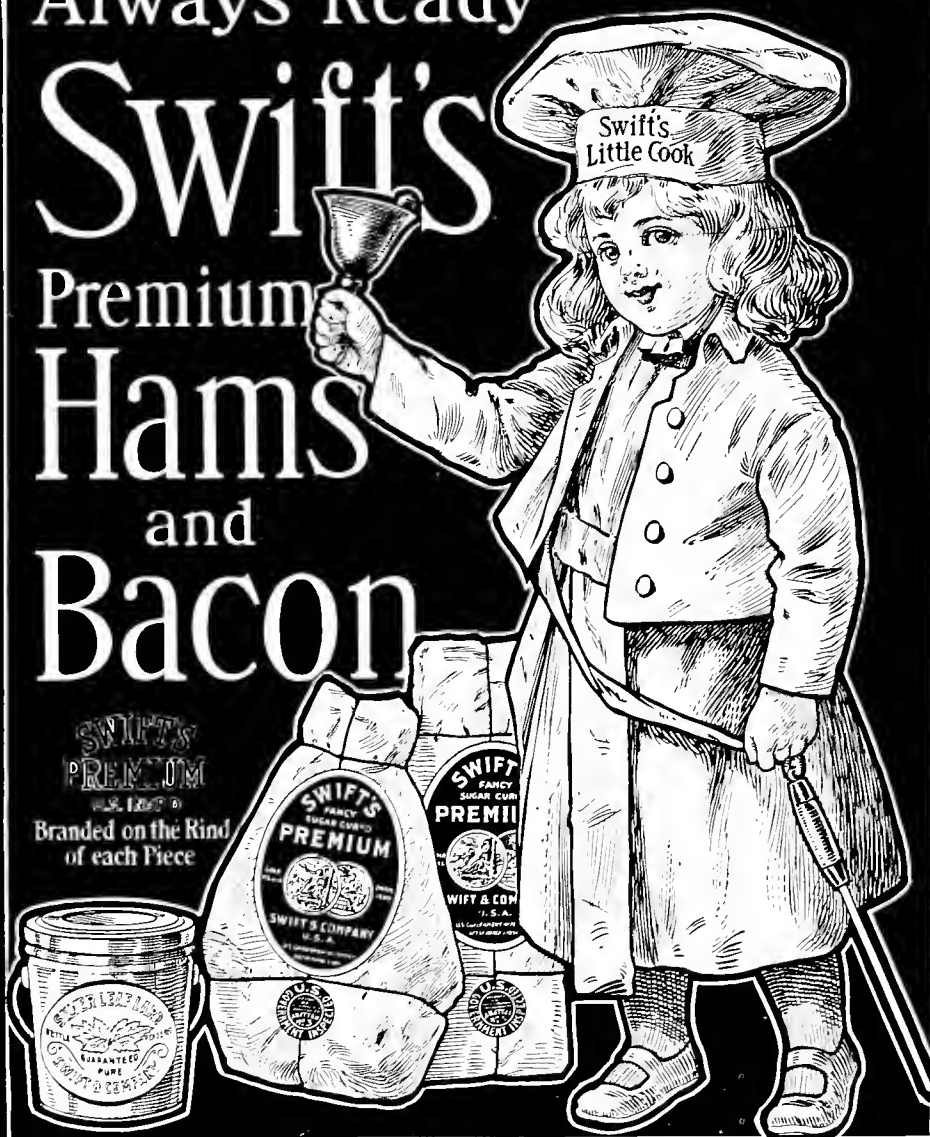
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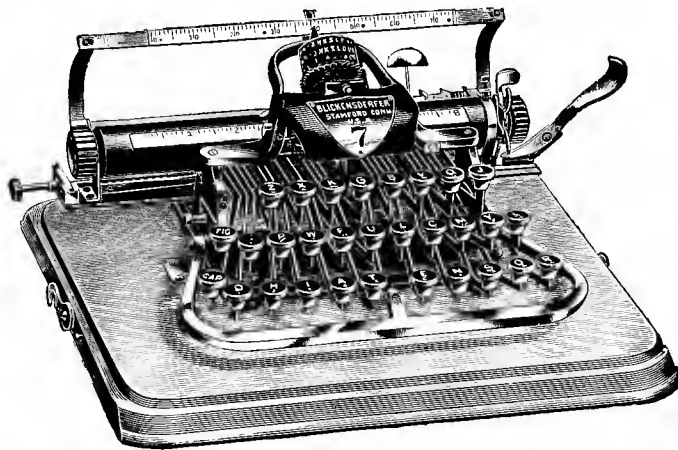
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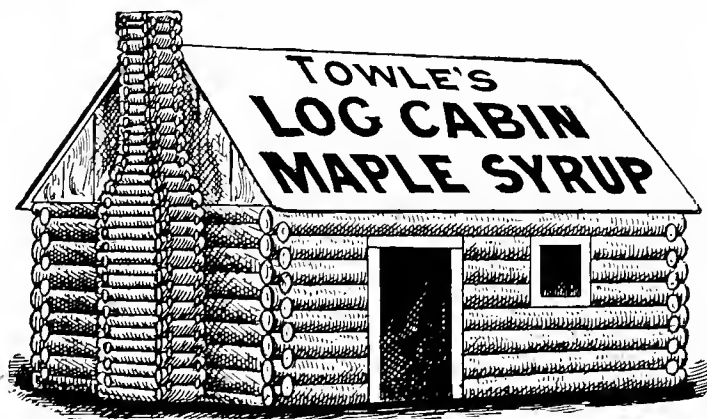
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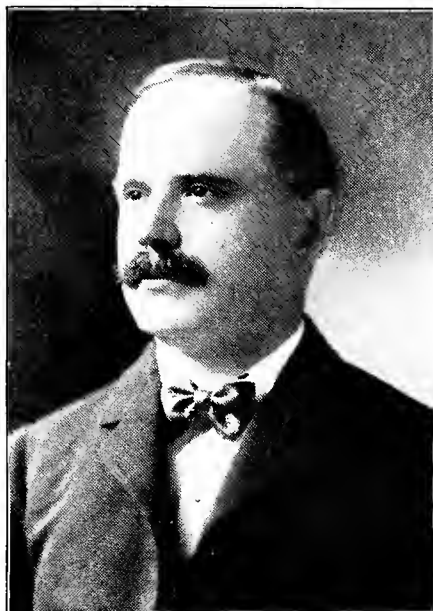
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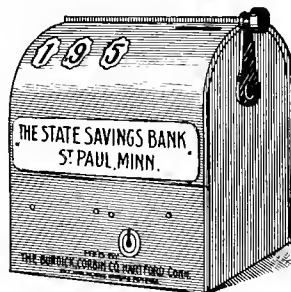
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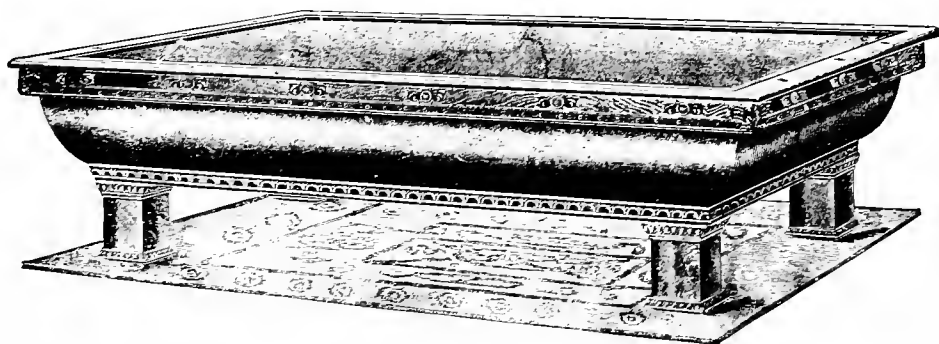
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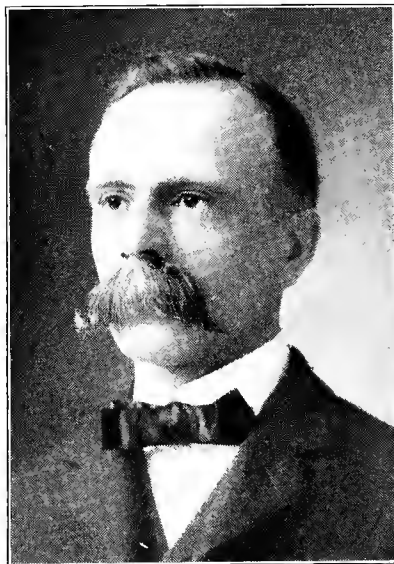
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Capital and Surplus \$1,200,000

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, SATURDAY A. M. JULY 1, 1905

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$4,631,451.46	Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	.40	Surplus	200,000.00
Bonds	1,562,973.26	Undivided Profits	93,544.16
Banking House	200,000.00	Circulation	49,495.00
Cash on hand and in banks	<u>2,894,121.26</u>	Deposits	<u>7,945,507.22</u>
	\$9,288,546.38		\$9,288,546.38

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DONALD S. CULVER, Cashier

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